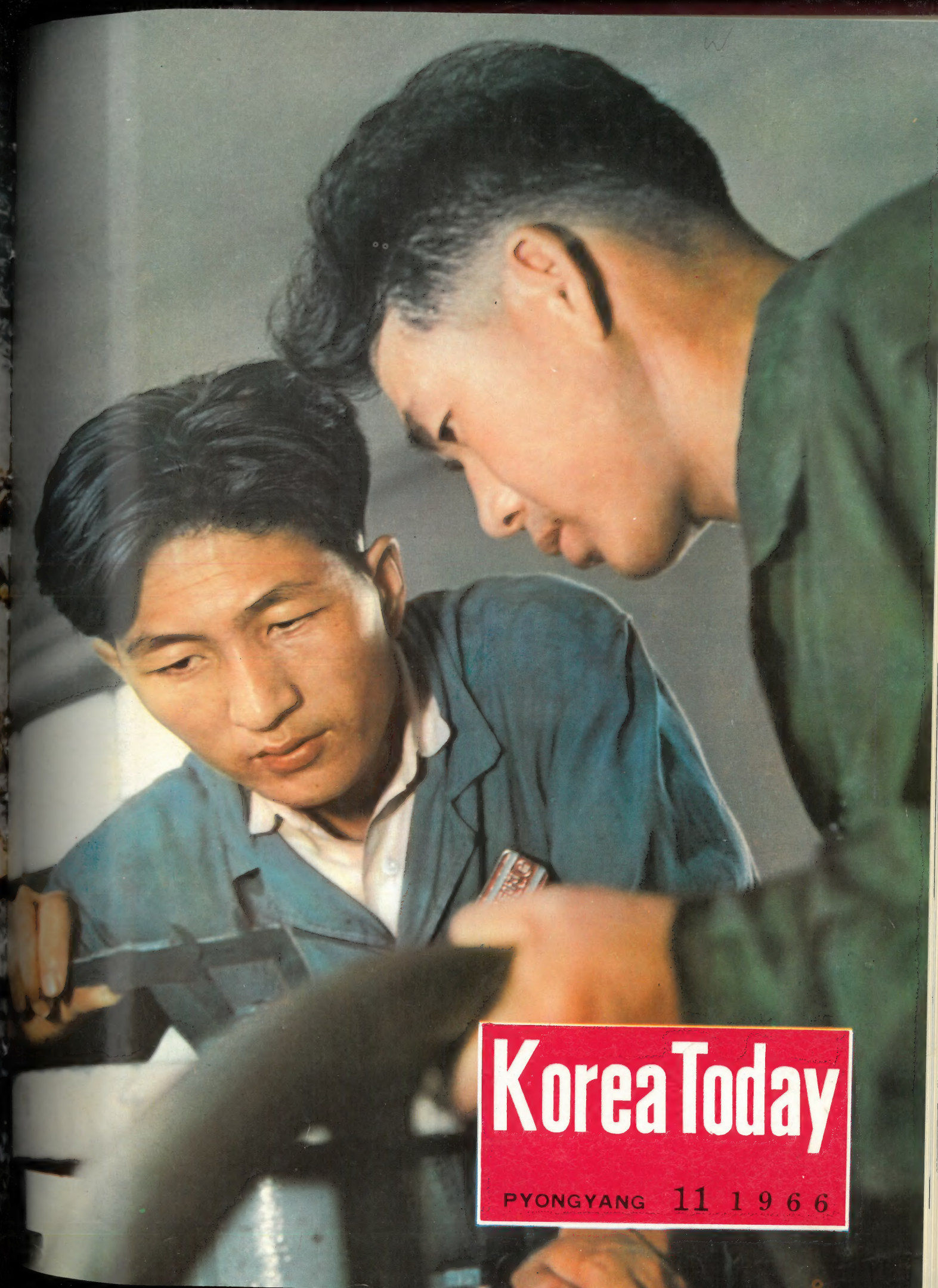
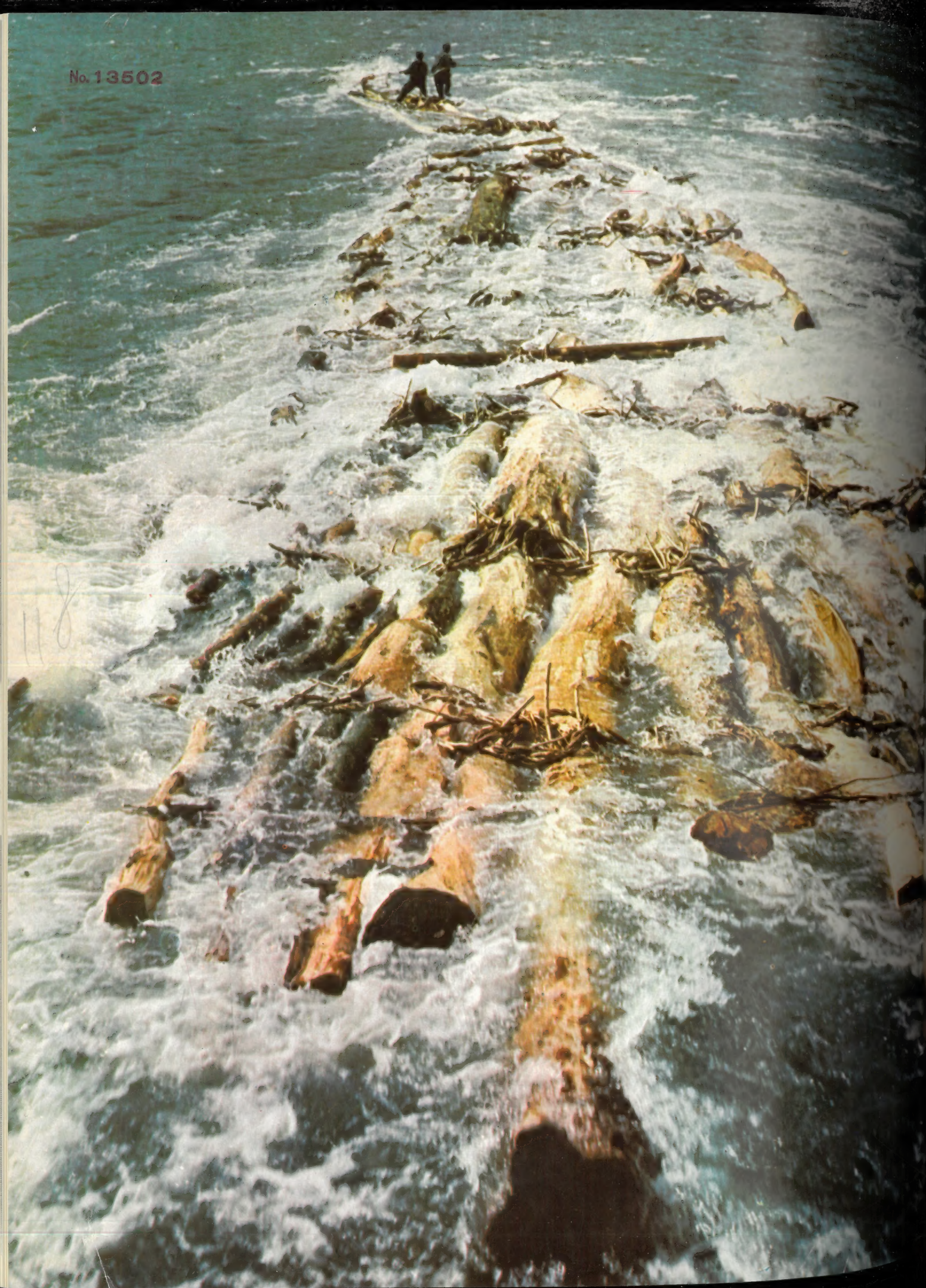
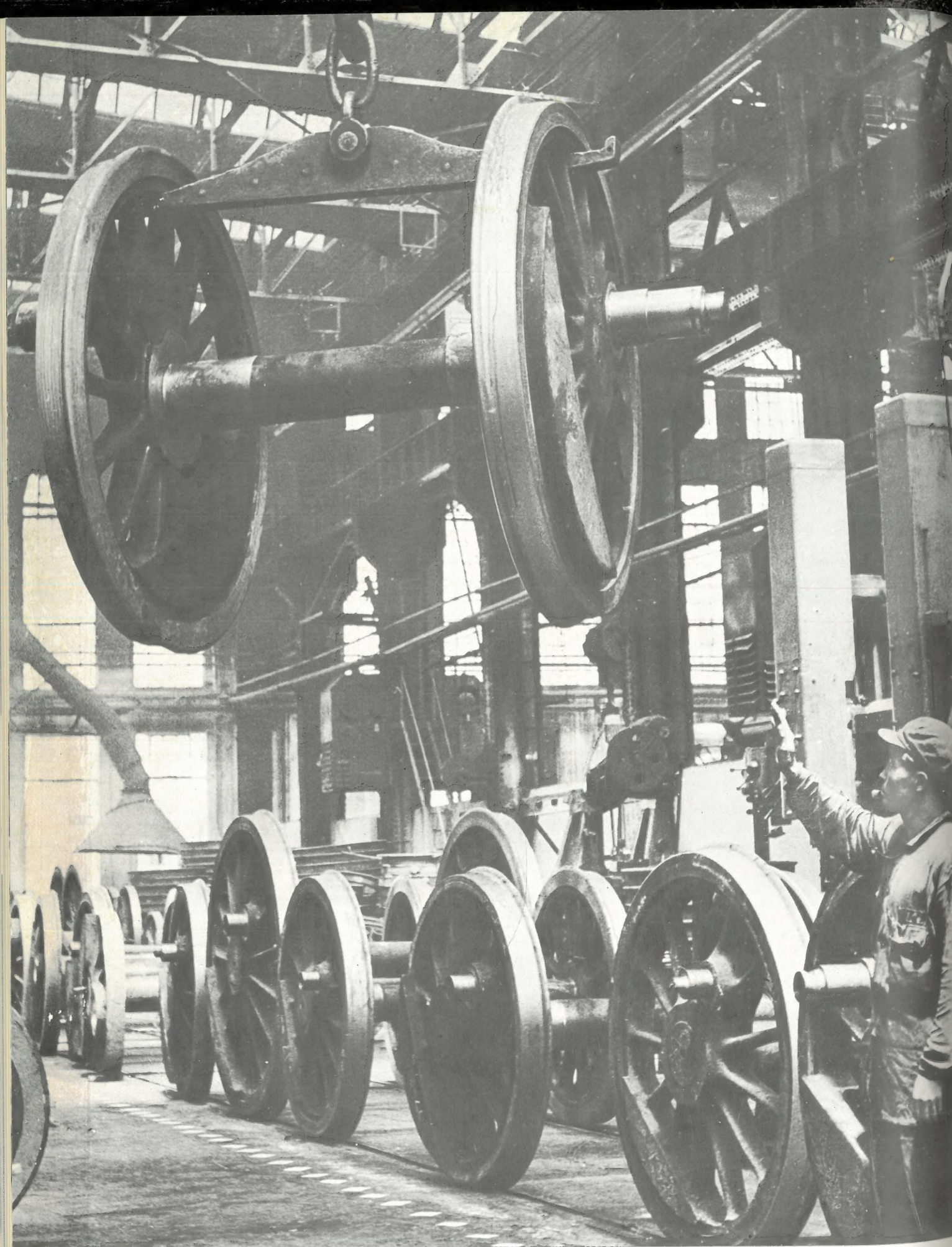


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Korea Today

PYONGYANG 11 1966



The workers of the rolling-stock shop of the Wonsan Railway Factory keep boosting production by increasing the utilization rate of equipment and installations

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: Five years ago, Pak Jong Kwan (right) and Kim Yung Soon, both workers of the Kangsun Steel Works, entered the Kangsun Industrial College, a factory college where one can study without leaving the job. The two are model workers of wide experience. And the years of study in college deepened their knowledge and improved skills. To combine theory with productive labour has been the touchstone for them; they have many cases of innovations to their credit. As the graduation is drawing near (they will graduate this year), they are writing graduation theses. The two men working in the same factory and studying in the same class help each other at the mill and at the school. Upon graduation they will be engineers.

Photo by Suk Ha

BACK COVER: Mt. Keumgang in autumnal tints
Photo by Jang Seung Hyuk

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INTERVENTION UNWARRANTED

THE Military Demarcation Line which divides Korea into north and south runs through the middle of the conference hall of the Military Armistice Commission.

Upon entering the conference hall, one can see, first of all, a national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a United Nations emblem standing face to face on the table.

This is what the foreigners wrote after visiting Panmunjom:

"Here we have seen how the United States acted under the name of U.N. We have come to realize the truth of the words 'Seeing is believing'." (Delegate from Angola to the Asian Economic Seminar held in Pyongyang in 1964.) "The United Nations emblem is being usurped and the United Nations on the demarcation line means the United States." (Delegate from Uganda to the A.E.S.)

It is not yesterday or today that the United States began to use the United Nations to intervene in the Korean issue.

It was in 1947 that the United States illegally presented the "Korean question" to the United Nations General Assembly in its attempt to legalize its unreasonable intervention in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Korean question, a question of uniting the land temporarily divided after World War II, is in the final analysis, an internal affair of the Korean nation, for the solution of which only the Koreans are responsible.

It is altogether unlawful for the United Nations to discuss the Korean question in the light of Article 2, Paragraph 7, which stipulates the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Nevertheless, the U.S. government arbitrarily brought the Korean question before the United Nations. This was to convert Korea into its colony and military base on the strength of the authority of the United Nations.

Proceeding from such an aggressive aim, the United States engineered at the Second U.N. General Assembly illegal resolutions on dispatching to Korea the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" and holding elections under "U.N. supervision" in South Korea. Then the United States hastily set up the "U.N. Interim Committee" and railroaded resolutions on separate "elections" in South Korea under U.S. occupation. This was an open scheme of the United States for a permanent split of Korea.

On May 10, 1948, the United States conducted the "U.N.-supervised elections" in South Korea—a thoroughly violent affair—and installed the puppet Syngman Rhee regime.

From there on the United States proceeded to make preparations openly for its war of aggression against North Korea hoping to extend its colonial rule to North Korea. On June 25, 1950, the United States instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to launch a full-scale armed aggression against North Korea; then Washington hurled its ground, naval, and air forces into the war.

The United States which ignited the aggressive war in Korea called a U.N. Security Council meeting according to its pre-arranged plan, at which it placed the responsibility for the war in Korea on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and forced the Security Council to adopt a series of unjust "resolutions" on sending the "U.N. force" to Korea, branding the D.P.R.K. as "aggressor."

This was a glaring challenge to Korea and the world. There was no justification for those criminal acts in the light of the U.N. Charter.

The Security Council based itself in taking up the matter on the telegrams presented by the U.S. delegation—telegrams allegedly sent by the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the "U.N. Commission on Korea." The messages read: "The deployment of the Republic of Korea forces in all areas along the 38th parallel was entirely of a defensive pattern," and "They were deployed in echelon in all areas."

However, in his testimony made in May 1951 in connection with his dismissal at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and Military Affairs Committees, MacArthur, "Commander of the U.N. Forces," stated that "the Republic of Korea forces kept their supplies and equipment right close to the 38th parallel. They had not built any rear positions."

Moreover, John Hickerson, the then Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, revealed that the State Department had already decided before the outbreak of the Korean war to take this question to the United Nations. He confessed as follows: "We knew in general what we were going to say... We had drawn up the skeleton of a resolution." (I. F. Stone, *Hidden History of the Korean War*, New York, 1952)

MacArthur, "Commander of the U.N. Forces," again stated at the MacArthur hearings: The U.S. army went into action two hours before

the U.N. resolution was adopted. (The Records of Hearings of U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and Military Affairs Committees.)

As a result, the United Nations, whose flag was thus usurped by the U.S. imperialists, has become one of the belligerent parties in the Korean war.

Even after the conclusion of the armistice agreement in Korea the United States has continued its occupation of South Korea using the U.N. signboard, working desperately to make South Korea a colony and military base and obstructing in every way Korea's unification.

The United States, systematically violating the Korean Military Armistice Agreement, is making preparations for a new war in Korea. The number of U.S. violations of the armistice agreement against which our side lodged formal protests at the Military Armistice Commission meetings has reached nearly 40,000.

Having openly declared the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the armistice agreement, which prohibits the introduction of reinforcing combat material into Korea, the U.S. imperialists are continuously bringing into South Korea various kinds of new-type weapons including atomic and missile weapons, and keep increasing the strength of their armed forces. All military installations are constantly being expanded turning the whole of South Korea into a big military base.

The United States is also frequently conducting simulated war games along the Military Demarcation Line and in other areas against North Korea, and there has been an unbroken chain of provocations.

Meanwhile, the United States has submitted every year what is called the "annual report" to the General Assembly of the United Nations through the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to make the United Nations illegally discuss the question of "unification of Korea through the U.N.-supervised elections" and other questions concerning Korea and adopt a series of unreasonable "resolutions." Thus the U.S. is stubbornly hampering unification of Korea.

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool for U.S. aggression, has only one aim—to prettify the U.S. colonial policy on South Korea and legalize the South Korean puppet regime cooked up by the United States.

It is a well-known fact that the puppet Syngman Rhee regime which UNCURK had always praised as an "inspiring model of the representative government" was overthrown by the April 19 Uprising of the South Korean people (1960).

UNCURK also termed that the military coup (May 16, 1961) which the United States incited

the Pak Jung Hi gangsters to stage in its hope to bolster its colonial rule in South Korea was a "new expression of democracy."

All this only confirms that all the U.S.-inspired "U.N. resolutions" on Korea are entirely false.

As historical experiences show, the annual discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations during the past nineteen years was entirely illegal; it has ignored totally the Korean nation's wishes, it has been diametrically contrary to its Charter. Only it did produce a host of what it called "resolutions" inspired by the White House.

That every nation solves all the questions concerning its destiny on its own is the sacred and inviolable right which no one can infringe upon.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal problem of the Korean people which allows no outside interference, and it must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has again expounded in its Memorandum of July 21 its position on the question of Korea's unification.

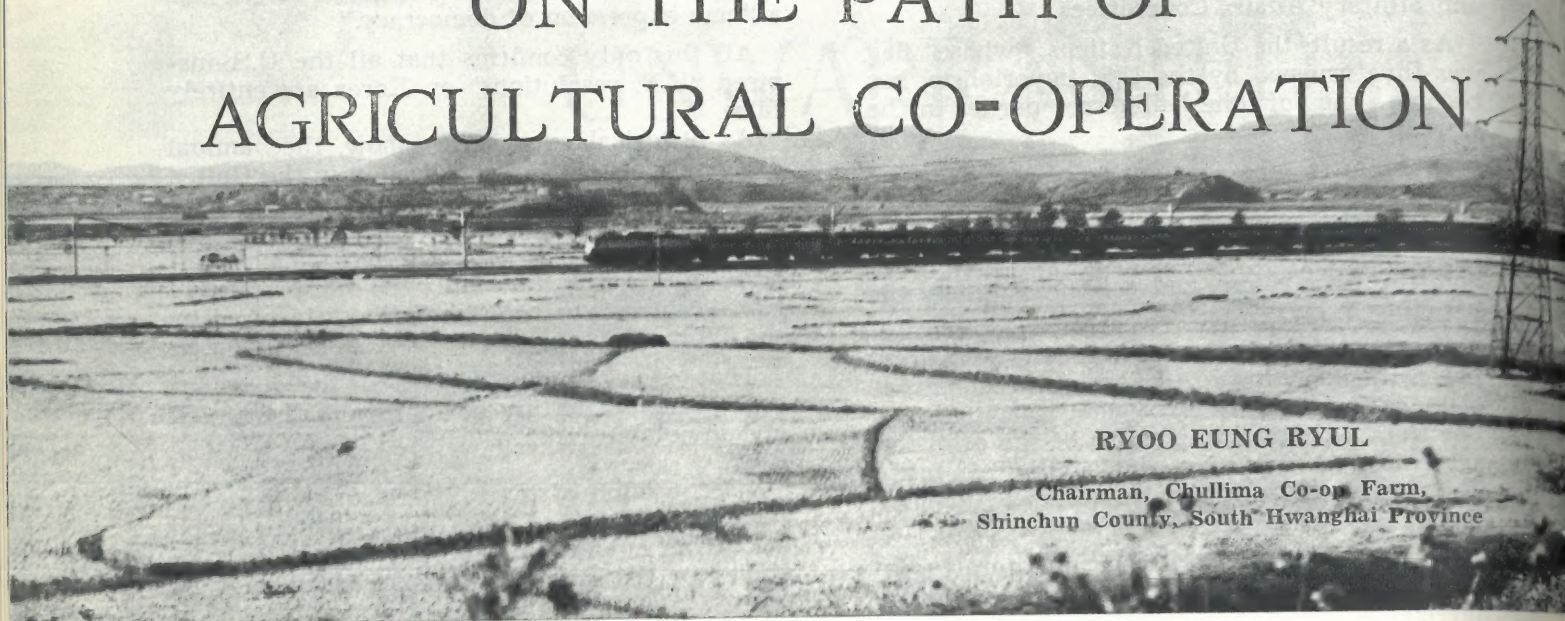
It has maintained the peaceful unification. To this end, it demanded that a unified national government of Korea, which represents all strata of the people, should be established through all-Korea free general elections after making the U.S. and all other foreign troops withdraw from South Korea. And these elections shall be free of all outside interference.

The Memorandum reviewed the steps taken by our government with respect to the question of unification. As the South Korean authorities opposed the all-Korea free democratic elections, our government repeatedly advanced a series of transitional measures for unification: a Confederation of North and South, economic and cultural intercourse between North and South, the conclusion of a peace agreement pledging that North and South will not use force against each other, after making the U.S. aggressor army and all other foreign troops withdraw from South Korea, and others. All these proposals are realistic and reasonable. Besides these, it has proposed, as a minimum measure to restore national ties of the divided country, North-South postal service. This will relieve to some extent the pains that parents and children, relatives and friends feel separated in the two parts of the land. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also proposed several times to send relief goods to the suffering South Korean people.

Calling attention to the above, the Memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has demanded re-

(Continued on page 20)

ON THE PATH OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION



RYOO EUNG RYUL

Chairman, Chullima Co-op Farm,
Shinchun County, South Hwanghai Province

ANOTHER good year has come to us. Fields are seething with harvesting and threshing.

Tax-in-kind has been abolished as of this year. I'm sure all this will make the life of the farmers still more plentiful.

The ever improving peasants' life and all the changes taking place in our village convince me always how correct and wise the line of agricultural co-operation was. And on those occasions I cannot help looking back on the path my farm has traversed. Yes, I do picture its yet brighter future, too.

THE START

Thirteen years back at the time of the ceasefire our village was extremely impoverished. The three-year war worked havoc with everything: the peasants' living which had improved after land reform was deteriorated, land devastated, and all the houses were burnt down.

There was a keen shortage of man-power and draught animals. But we refused to shrink back, we rolled our sleeves and set to rebuild our life.

It was around this time that the Workers' Party of Korea adopted the line of agricultural co-operation. It must be added that the co-operation line was the most well-advised one; it was what the very time demanded.

Under the leadership of the Party, the co-operation movement started in my village. In the early February of

1954, some 40 people from seventeen poor families and one middle peasant family met to discuss about setting-up a co-op farm. We covered quite a wide range of subjects; how to turn the means of production into co-op ownership, distribution of the co-op incomes, the co-op management, etc.

At the time in every county throughout the country a few co-op farms were being organized to accumulate experience. There were three types of co-ops, mutual-aid team, semi-socialist, and socialist.

Our discussions very often turned to others' experiences. So far as the superiority of collective labour was concerned, we had experienced fully through the mutual-aid team set up during the war time. After a lengthy meeting, we decided that our co-op would be of the socialist one which called for pooling land and major farm implements and distributing the incomes among the members according to work performed. As I said, there was another type of farm we could take. Under that land was to be contributed to the co-op but the harvest was to be distributed to members according to the size of land contributed and work done. But we decided against that.

Our co-op farm was named "O-reunkil Co-op Farm" (Oreunkil meaning the correct road), and its management committee was duly formed. When everything was tallied, the co-op farm's holding was 20 hectares

of paddy-field, 5 hectares of dry field, one head of cattle, and two old threshers.

All in all, our start was a very humble one.

THE GROWTH

We began to work collectively; we levelled the ridges and levees which had divided the fields, the symbol of private ownership, collected seeds, and readjusted plots for the effective use of land. And the state supplied to our co-op farm motors, electric fans for threshing, threshers, and draught animals.

Tractors came from the farm machine station to help us with ploughing. So the pinch we felt of the shortage of man-power and draught animals was relieved considerably. True, our technical standards were still low, yet the collective work raised efficiency far higher than the private farming. Before the rice transplantation season set in, we repaired the canals—something we had said impossible up to then. We reclaimed some land devastated during the war.

The state rendered all the help we needed. It provided us with food and seed grains, fertilizer and farm implements.

Besides, for the better management of the farms the Government took a series of measures: farm management workers were made to take special courses and a new farm

book-keeping was introduced.

So far as the question of how to run the farm was concerned, every member was given a voice in the matter. And the co-op farm went ahead vigorously.

That year the rice seedlings were transplanted 10 days earlier than in the ordinary years. The fields were well weeded, too. In a year after the farm's inception, the size of land doubled and the number of farm implements and draught animals increased. The farm bought pigs and raised silkworms.

By now those individual peasants who had been hesitant and sat on the fence began to have another look at our farm.

When December came around we had the first distribution of the incomes. I still remember. What a festive day it was! The entire Bookchon village where our farm was situated turned out to see the event.

Out of the harvest, funds for reserves and cultural expenditure were set aside, and the rest was distributed among the member households, each getting 2.3 tons of grain on an average and not a small sum of cash—incomes from cotton, sericulture, and industrial crops.

Kang Moon Hong who had gathered in 2-odd tons of rice at best after land reform, received over 3 tons of rice. Other members, too, received shares far larger than what they used to make.

It gave a strong impulse to the private peasants of the village. Ryoo Chi Baik who had been looking other way asked the farm chairman to admit him at once. To be sure, his family had three able-bodied men and gathered in the biggest harvest among the private peasants that year. But it was one ton less than what Baik Myung Ki's family with three work hands got.

After the distribution many applicants rushed into the management committee. And the committee called a general meeting of the farm members to act on the applications. By the end of January 1955, the second year after the birth of the farm, all private peasants of Bookchon—more than 100 households including 18 middle peasants—were in the farm. Now the farm grew to have 120 hectares of land. It exerted an inspiring and invigorating influence on the

peasants of other villages in Baiksuk-ri.

Agricultural co-operation drew in with a magnetic attraction the peasants: in 1954 several co-op farms began to appear in succession in all villages. By 1955 in Baiksuk-ri there were eight co-op farms involving 66 per cent of the total peasant population; the figures rose to nine and 90 per cent in 1956.

BIGGER AND BETTER

It was in October 1958, immediately after agricultural co-operation was completed in the country.

At the time the Government took steps for the amalgamation of all the small co-op farms in every *ri* (the lowest administrative unit in Korea) into a large one so as to spur the development of agriculture. The amalgamation was possible: By this time the co-ops gained much experience and co-op farmers from their personal experience came to know that small farms had many handicaps, and wanted to merge theirs into one large co-op farm; industry had developed to be able to supply the countryside with many tractors, lorries, and other farm machines, and the business standards of farm management personnel had improved considerably.

One day 1,400 peasants of nine co-op farms gathered and decided to put together their small co-ops into a big one.

And they named it "Chullima Co-op Farm." The new farm embraced all peasants and arable land in Baiksuk-ri—over 700 families and more than 950 hectares. I must say it was a big event for us.

Now our co-op farm set out on a fresh start. New farm machines and implements were introduced, man-power and land were effectively utilized for the boost of production. To begin with, the farm carried out a large-scale land readjustment—a job which had been thought too much for the old small farms. Tractors and bulldozers helped the farmers remake a vast area of dry plots into paddy fields; then plots were made wider. Between 1959 and 1962 there was an extensive project of soil amelioration. Cable cars and lorries brought in fertile earth to enrich the fields, canals and pumping stations were built to water all

paddy and dry plots. Scores of hectares of orchards and mulberry plots were added, too. Since the amalgamation of the farms tractors and lorries have been stationed in the farm. They have played a big role in fully mechanizing the threshing, transport and ploughing. Besides, the state has sent to the farm some 100 agronomists and technicians, who have raised 230 new crops in the farm experimental plots and applied scientific farming.

The village has added a new feature; modern dwelling houses have taken the place of grass-roofed huts and various cultural and welfare facilities have been built.

During the past 5 years the grain output increased 1.3 times, the head of domestic animals 2 times, cash incomes 1.4 times. All co-op farmers have reached the level of the well-to-do middle peasant. Ours is a good life.

Last year Kang Moon Hong received 6 tons of grain as his share; he had received only 3 tons when the old small farm was organized. Ryoo Chi Baik who had weighed so much about joining the farm, earned as much as Kang's share. And he has been allotted a modern house where he is living with grandchildren who are studying in the college, higher technical school, and middle school.

The spiritual outlook of the peasants too changed. These peasants were once private farmers who had clung on to their small plots, self-seeking and conservative. But today they are working for the collective, for the good of all, helping each other.

Thirteen years is not a long period, but what a rapid change our countryside has made! Agricultural co-operation has freed the tillers from every kind of oppression and exploitation and provided them with a plentiful life.

In this connection it must be mentioned that the material, technical, and financial help of the Government to agriculture has been of decisive importance. Recently even the meagre agricultural tax-in-kind has been abolished for good. Greatly inspired by such measures of the Government we peasants will go forward toward a yet brighter future.

On the "Theses on the Socialist
Agrarian Question in Our Country" (9)

The Role and Tasks of the County in Socialist Rural Construction

WORK in the rural areas has as its objects the farm villages scattered all over the country, work sites dispersed over wide areas and farmers who work and live scattered in small groups. Although the dispersed character of the villages and of farming has decreased markedly as a result of agricultural co-operation, it still remains, and will remain in the future, a main feature of the countryside distinguishing the villages from the towns. Consequently, the need to designate an area of a certain size as the unit for unified leadership.

The Theses read: "An important question in giving leadership to geographically dispersed objects of work like those in the countryside is to designate an area of a certain size as the unit for unified leadership and, with the unit as a base, to give direct leadership to all the objects of work within that area."

Such a unit must be moderate in size and within it there must be no wide variation of natural, geographical and other conditions. Moreover, it must be in possession of the cadres, guiding organs, material, technical and cultural means which will make it fully possible for it to give unified and comprehensive leadership in all the work of that unit.

In our country the county* serves as the regional unit and the base for giving direct, unified and comprehensive leadership in the rural work and in all local affairs.

The county is most suitable for such a unit in respect of its size, and because it possesses, in the main, a sufficient number of cadres, guiding organs, and material, technical and cultural means.

A county has on the average some 10,000 hectares of arable land and some 20 co-operative farms. The natural conditions vary little in each county. In the county are guiding organs such as the Party committee, government organs, social organizations, the co-operative farm management committee, and the local industry management committee. There are also a farm

* The country's administrative divisions are province (or city directly under the central authority), county (city or district), and *ri* (*dong* or workers' settlement).

machine station, local industry factories, schools, hospitals, and stores and service establishments. In the county are also the technical and administrative personnel needed for the guidance of the rural economy.

Therefore, in the country's socialist construction the county occupies a really important place and plays a big role.

The county is a political base through which the lines and policies of the Party and Government penetrate into the farm villages, and the lowest unit directly organizing and guiding the execution of these policies. All policies of the Party and Government go to the rural areas through the channel of the county. The functionaries of the county organs go down to the farm villages, where they make direct contact with the peasants, and organize and carry out all their work on the spot. Hence, the successful implementation of all policies of the Party and Government largely depends upon how the county plays its role.

The county is the base for developing the local economy, linking town with country, industry with agriculture and for introducing techniques and the advanced culture of town and promoting the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

The county serves as the unit for the development of local industry, and directly organizes and guides the advancement of agriculture, too. In building up the county seat and agriculture, too, the county serves as the unit: it is the supply, education, cultural, and public health centre in the countryside.

As is seen above, the county is the base for linking town with country in all spheres, political, economic, and cultural.

In view of importance of the position and role of the county in socialist construction in the countryside, the Government has directed constant attention to improving the county work. Attention was directed, first of all, to reorganizing the county into the lowest unit of leadership with an area of a certain size and a certain scope of work.

Early in 1953 the sub-county, the administrative unit between the county and *ri*, was abolished, while the county was reduced to embrace 15 to 20 *ri*; this enabled the county to directly guide all production units.

In order to make the county play its role fully as a base for linking towns with the countryside, the Gov-

ernment organized its offices and economic and cultural organs in the county and strengthened them, giving the constant guidance and assistance to enhance their functions and roles. In this respect particularly important was the organization of the county co-operative farm management committee. Under the new committee all co-op farms in the county are placed under its charge so that the committee can give the intensified technical and economic guidance to the farm villages—the job which the county people's committee had carried out before. As a result the county people's committee can direct much efforts to the fields of trade, culture, public health, and land administration.

With its policy of developing the medium and small-scale local industry in parallel with the large-scale industry under the central authorities for the production of consumer goods, the Government has laid a firm foundation of local economy in the county, with the result that the county has enhanced considerably its role as the economic base for connecting town and country.

An average of more than ten local industry factories have been built in every city and county, and they are producing various kinds of daily items.

To build factories extensively in the provinces means bringing industry closer to agriculture. This is of tremendous importance to strengthening ties between industry and agriculture, to accelerating the construction of a socialist countryside, and to eliminating the distinctions between town and country. The basic purposes of the local industry factories built in the county are to produce consumer goods with raw materials that are mainly of local origin. This is of great significance in bringing the raw material bases of local industry closer to the consumption areas. The local factories make timely purchases of various agricultural produce and side-line products for processing. This results in an increase in the peasants' incomes and further stimulates the growth of agriculture and the side-line of the peasantry.

The local industry factories also play an important part in popularizing in the countryside the advanced industrial management methods and cultured production practices and techniques, and in spreading the political and ideological influence of the working class among the peasantry.

The state has taken a series of measures to strengthen the role of the county as a base for linking town with country economically and as a supply base for the farm villages.

One of the important questions, the Theses point out, in developing the socialist countryside and accelerating socialist construction is to strengthen the economic and commercial ties between town and country. Only when the economic ties between town and country are strengthened, can manufactured goods be smoothly supplied to the countryside for the improvement of the life of the peasants, can the rural demands for manufactured goods be increased, and can the realization of commodities be accelerated to further sti-

mulate the development of industry. Also, only when these ties are strengthened can farm produce be purchased promptly to satisfy the demands of the urban population and of industry for foodstuffs and raw materials, can the incomes of the peasants be increased and the development of the rural economy further stepped up. Therefore, the question of the supply of commodities to the countryside has been one of the most important tasks for the administrative organs in local areas. To this end, the Government saw to it that the county consolidated its own supply bases, distributed its trade network rationally, and allocated commodities properly, thereby ensuring a smooth and timely supply of manufactured goods to the rural population.

At the same time, the procurement centre in the county has been reinforced, the work of procurement organized in a rational way and the marketable products in the countryside have been purchased in good time. All this rapidly increased the incomes of the peasants and enhanced their enthusiasm for production, while the supply of food and agricultural raw materials to the urban population and industry has been satisfactorily ensured.

Special attention, also, has been paid to the improvement of various services for the farmers, with the result that more public utilities and service establishments—stores, barber shops, bath houses, laundries, tailors, clothing and furniture repair shops, etc.—came into being in every rural village.

The Government has paid deep attention to raising the role of the county in the cultural revolution in the countryside.

Special measures have been taken to build up all schools well in the county seat and villages in order to rear the rural youth and children into able workers equipped with knowledge, a good moral character and good health; then the adult education in the rural districts has been stepped up. It goes without saying that all these measures served to raise the educational, technical, and cultural levels of the rural population. An army of rural cadres has been trained at higher technical schools and other educational institutions. Cinema houses, libraries, and bookshops are to be found in every county seat and rural district.

The county hospital and village clinics have been modernly equipped; the work of public health services has been improved. And the county's guidance and assistance have been strengthened in all spheres of the cultural work in the countryside. In particular, the county seat has been well equipped so that the farm villages may follow its example.

Thus the role of the county as the political, economic and cultural base for linking town with country has been greatly enhanced thanks to the measures taken by the state. And all counties are playing a big part in hastening the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions, and in eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

Changes in My Native Village

CHOI KYE SOO



Going out into the fields

IT IS said they change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea. Yet, the time and one's life make such feelings and recollections of one's native place vary.

I come from a hamlet called Ohsan surrounded by five hills. In spring the hills were aglow with azaleas, then the few apricot and peach trees in the yard of every hut blossomed. The summer came with the day-long singing of cicadas. Yes, it was a lovely place. But a melancholic feeling crept over me whenever I thought of my home village.

My childhood was gloom itself and a deep scar was imprinted on my simple mind of a child.

I had a playmate named Heui Joo. He and I were very close to each other.

His family was a tenant and his father and elder brother worked in the fields from dawn to dusk day in and day out. But they were poor as

ever as if they had worked all day long to invite in the deity of poverty.

It was in the autumn of the year when Heui Joo and I were twelve. As usual, his father paid rent—half the harvest—to the landlord and had to clear up all the debts. In the end there was nothing left for the family. To make the matter worse, his brother fell ill and died. He could not even near the hospital as the family had no money.

In the following spring there was a new grave in the hill behind the village. The hill which used to be a favorite haunt of ours gave us no more joy. Azaleas came back and birds chirped as usual. But we had no mind of jumping around; Heui Joo's brother was resting there.

Though we attained the school age, we followed the grown-ups to the fields.

We were no exceptions, however. The fami-

lies of Hak Shik and Dong Eun—they were my playmates too—in the end left the village to seek a new "fortune" some place else.

A few years later in one summer my family sold what the meagre belongings we had to pay off debts and quit the village, too. That year a long drought had visited the area. As there were no irrigation facilities in the village all paddy-fields soon dried up. The farmers sowed on the parching field and waited for rain, but in vain. Yet, the landlords and usurers pressed hotly for the money.

When leaving the village, I reluctantly bade goodbye to my playmate Heui Joo on the hill we used to go up so often. As he knew well what made my family leave, he could find no words to console me, he just kept looking at me.

Still I have a vivid recollection of the sleepy, shabby cottages clustered around under the blazing sun and Heui Joo standing on the hill, all alone, to see me off.

I roamed about from place to place like a rolling stone. I wanted to get a job. In the meantime, years passed. Eventually the country was liberated, and a new life came to me.

How exulting it was and we endeavoured to create a new life.

Again years went by. My memory of the home village was still very close to my heart. I wondered—my native place, too, must have undergone changes as did my life. And I wanted to see it.

Last summer I made a trip to my home village after all these years. Wondering how much it would have changed I headed for my village. On the road along the small stream running towards the village, I saw a well-built middle-aged farmer planting a marker in every plot. At the first glance I recognized him. It was Heui Joo, my childhood playmate! I sent out a shout of joy.

"Heui Joo!"

"Kye Soo! Where do you come from? Am I glad to see

you!" We were children again. We hopped around holding hands together. I followed him to his house, picturing our childhood in my mind. When we were passing the co-op farm office, I heard farmers calling him "chief-agronomist."

How we two changed! Before liberation we were too poor to go to school. But I graduated from the college and has become a bureau director of the provincial rural economy committee. Now Heui Joo is an agronomist and a father of four children. Our talk had no end.

After supper we talked more. His daughter Jung Shil, a kindergartener, sang for us too. I was told that his son In Hyuk, a middle school boy, is bent on becoming an engineer. His boy made me recall our childhood—Heui Joo's and mine—when we were a ruined people and tenant farmers. But these children do not know what poverty means.

In 1946, the second year after the country's liberation, Heui Joo and his family were given

Exchanging views on the co-op farm's expansion plan



4,000 *pyung* of land without compensation (1 *pyung* equals 3.305 sq.m.). He, the master of the land, studied for himself to finish the middle school course. Then he took the correspondence course of an agricultural college. Now he is the chief-agronomist at a co-op farm with some 700 hectares of land. He says he is not the only one who won such qualifications by studying while working. The co-op farm has 97 agronomists and junior-agronomists, 53 of them studied while working on the farm.

Not only the people but Nature look different. There is a large reservoir and irrigation channels crisscross the fields, where once water was as scarce as hen's teeth.

I who had seen canals everywhere in the countryside and the pumping stations of the Pyungnam and Kiyang Irrigation Projects sending up water to fields scores of metres high, looked around the well-irrigated fields in my home village. I recalled the days of yesteryear now gone never to return—my hard life and our eventual leaving the native place! We had to sell everything to pay back what we owed to the landlord and leave. But this is the same vil-

The co-op farm has a lab



lage. The farmers have ameliorated soil and produced new seeds suitable for the regional climate and soil to gather in a good harvest every year. Last year, I was told, every farm household was distributed 3 tons of grain and some 800 won in cash on an average.

Heui Joo and I went out to the Jasung hill lit up with the splendor of the setting sun.

We heard the roar of a tractor. In a moment it passed us. The young driver touched his cap to us.

"Do you remember herdsman Soon Hi? The lad is his son," said Heui Joo.

Then the face of Soon Hi, seven or eight years senior to us, loomed before my eyes. He was a farmhand of a landlord. He had to clean up the stables and ploughed the field, in the evening he used to climb up the hills to collect fodder for the cow. We mischievous kids used to call him a "hay general." But Jai Uk, his son, has become a driver.

The houses are illuminated with electric lights; the kerosene lamp is gone for good. The Jasung hill where Heui Joo's brother was buried has been turned into an apple and peach orchard. From the hill I looked down at the village surrounded by chestnut trees.

My eyes fell on the tile-roofed houses, day nurseries and a clinic which were built by the Government.

Suddenly a sweet melody came from nowhere. Then there was a voice: "We have an announcement to make. In the village club this evening there will be held a gathering of the farm's musical circle to hear a new song entitled 'Ohsan Taryung', words and music by Ri Ki Choon of the fruit-growing team. Everyone is invited."

Then Heui Joo told me about the future plans of the farm: there will be a new club house with some 1,000 seats in place of the present one—it is a small one—fields and plots will be readjusted, a recreation ground will come into being.

My playmate who had sent me off speechless at the verge of the village 30 years ago, has grown up into a leading figure of the co-op farm. With the country's liberation and under the advanced system of socialism, my native village and my friend Heui Joo have changed beyond recognition.



The opening ceremony of the 8th World Soccer Championships

KOREAN FOOTBALL TEAM IN ENGLAND

KIM EUNG SU

President, Korean Football Association

THE Korean football team returned home from the 8th World Soccer Championships. It was in early July that we arrived in England for the games.

From the first day of our arrival the citizens of Middlesbrough were most kind. Many came to our hotel and the training ground seeking autographs of our champions. Some asked for the national flag of our country. There were even some who asked us to draw a picture of our flag as they themselves were to make it and root for our team.

Space does not allow me to record everything that happened. But this I have to mention. A member of the Middlesbrough City Council made a present of roses to our team and the roses were in the shape of a Korean map! His words were most moving when he said that he was making the present in the spirit that he himself were a good citizen of Korea. Who's Middlesbrough seemed to extend us best wishes.

Of course, there were some who slandered us; there was even a sports writer for a big British paper who was cocksure that "North Koreans" would not score a single goal and if they did—it was a big IF for him—he would "eat the paper" he wrote.

Many people and soccer experts showed great interest in us, they called us a "mystery." We thought we should answer to those people not by words but by deed.

The Korean team played its first game with the Soviet eleven, and the game went betraying all our expectations. But we were not to be discouraged, instead we drew serious lessons from it. The game with the Chileans and our victory over the Italian team made all the professional slanderers change their tune.

The game with the Chilean team ended in 1:1, a game in which our men held the initiative. I must confess. The match with the Chilean eleven made us confident that our team could do still better and we could put up



On July 19 the Korean team beat Italy 1:0

a good game against the Italians. And sure enough. The "broom-defence" of the Italians was riddled with holes by the offensives of our team.

When the game was over, the crowds packed to the capacity of the stadium rose to their feet and applauded our players.

For a long time certain chauvinistic Westerners belittled the football of the East. They asserted that the Eastern people would not come out in the world soccer arena because of physical constitution alone. But the recent championships made these gentlemen think twice before they poured out such nonsensical utterances.

After our victory over Italy, many British papers

wrote up about our footballers.

Even *Daily Express*, which had heaped abuses on our team saying that the Korean team would not be a match for the Italians, wrote: "These Koreans deserve the cloth of gold . . ."

A Swiss paper wrote: "North Koreans are a greater sensation than the defeat of Brazil. Bravery and perseverance of the Korean team is most admirable." Then *Equipe*, a French sports paper, commented: "The first ray of hope has shone from the East for our soccer world entangled in complex theories. The East is promising us the greatest confidence and future and it will bring simplicity and vigour to our football."

On July 21 our team which defeated the Italian eleven met the Portuguese footballers in Liverpool in a quarter-final match.

Since 1930 there have been seven world football championships but the recent World Cup was the first one to see an Asian team leaving behind famous teams of the world and reaching the quarter finals. True, our men lost in the quarter finals, but they demonstrated their stubborn fighting spirit, fine technique, and bravery; they won a storm of applause, and the shouts of "Korea!" "Korea!" shook the whole stadium.

Commenting on the Korea-Portugal game the *Sunday Mirror* wrote: It was a resurrection of the football game of brilliant offensive...and the Koreans were not the losers by a long shot.

That our footballers could fight so admirably in the World Cup came first of all from the warm affection of the country for them and the heartfelt encouragement from the people. From the very moment they set foot on British soil the hearts of our men were filled with one thought—they should not fail the country but live up to the expectations of the people. And they felt honour and heavy responsibilities for being in the World Cup representing Asia and Oceania.

In all matches our men played our eleven exhibited not only fine techniques but high sportsmanship. It was my impression that the footballers of Europe played rough games. Some European players, I say, were so outrageous to incur the displeasure of the onlookers. But our men displayed fine sportsmanship. It was one of the reasons, I think, why they received the most enthusiastic rooting of the spectators.

Therefore, I dare say, it was not altogether too surprising to read some papers writing that some footballers were like the savages at the championships, only the Korean team played clean games, and that "they not only surprised everyone. They were the darlings of the championships."

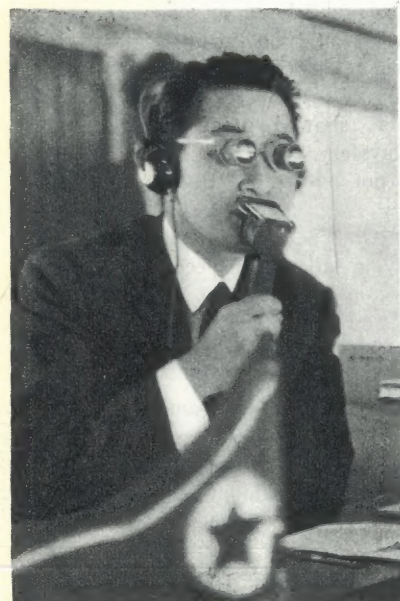


Citizens of Middlesbrough, waving the flags of our Republic, welcomed our footballers who defeated the Italian eleven



↑ Our men surrounded by autograph seekers

Korean team drew cheers of the onlookers at the Goodison Park, Liverpool



← Ri Sang Byuk, People's Announcer, broadcasting on the spot

→ Korean eleven acknowledge the cheering crowds



Many citizens of Middlesbrough turned out to watch our games carrying the flags of D.P.R.K. or having the Korean emblems painted on their shirts or on their hats. They rooted for our boys; they yelled, "Korea!" "Korea!", and blew whistles. When the match between the Korean and Chilean teams was over, many spectators jumped down to the ground and rubbed their faces against the Korean players'. A clergyman, he said he was once a footballer, dropped in at our hotel to extend his best wishes to our players after the Portuguese match.

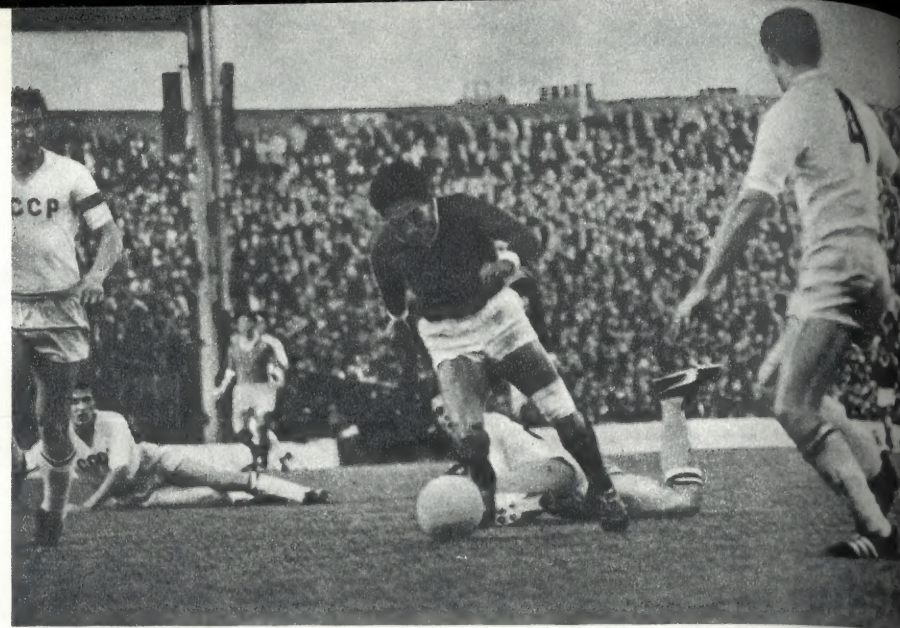
During our stay in England we received hundreds of letters and telegrams. Most of them came from Koreans abroad. Their words were most heart-warming and inspiring. In the years of their residence on strange shores the national honour was very close to their hearts and the participation of the Korean eleven in the 1966 World Cup Competitions gladdened them beyond words. Each letter said we should fight well and bring honour and glory to the nation.

In this connection I must speak of the South Koreans who came to watch the games. They were sorry, very sorry, that Korea could not be represented by an all-Korea team, footballers of North and South; they asked our players to do the share of South Korean champions as well. They watched every game we played. Whenever our team scored a goal, their hats flew high in the air and they danced.

The presence of the South Koreans among the onlookers touched our men to the core. They felt keenly once again the tragedy of the national split. They all felt if an all-Korea team had come to compete in the 1966 championships, how wonderful it would have been.

Our team has returned home safely and we told the nation about our performances in England. Our football champions are renewing their resolves to do better in the future competitions. The people have been most kind; they encourage us. They are saying we did well to be worthy of the name of Korea.

I am sure that our football players will gain better results in the future and live up to the expectations of the whole nation of North and South and adorn the country with a yet greater honour.



On July 12 the Korean team played its first game against the Soviet team

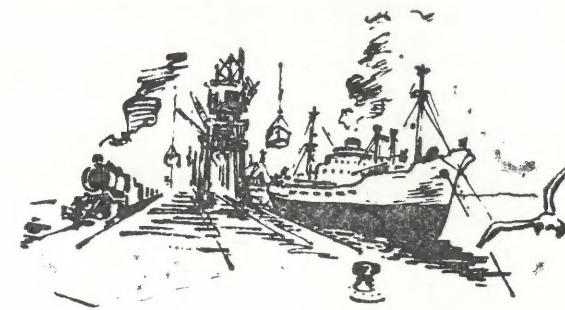


The match between Korea and Chile ended in 1:1

Korean team played against the Portuguese team in the quarter-final game



KOREA'S FOREIGN TRADE



OUR country is developing trade relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit. And it must be added that trade has been conducive to the speedy building-up of an independent national economy and the growth of relations of friendship and co-operation with other peoples.

After liberation we have laid a firm economic foundation capable of developing foreign trade in a systematic way.

Today the industrial output of our country has grown more than 15 times as against the pre-liberation year 1944.

A powerful heavy industry with machine-building industry as the core has come into being in our country. As a result, machine-tools, machines and equipment of all sizes, alloyed steels, and chemical products are being turned out in large quantities. The machine-building and metal-processing industries grew 269 times between 1946 and 1965, and their share in the gross value of industrial output increased from 1.6 per cent in 1944 to 29 per cent in 1965.

Light industry, too, has made rapid progress.

Compared with 1946, in 1965 our textile output rose 143 times and that of daily necessities industry 462 times.

Korea abounds in underground resources; especially abundant are magnesite, tungsten, molybdenum, graphite, lime stone, mica, barite, fluorspar, anthracite, etc.

With the acceleration of irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization in the countryside, the output of grain, industrial crops, fruit, and livestock showed a remarkable increase. Korea turns out ginseng, tobacco, and hop of high quality thanks to its favourable climatic and soil conditions and the country's long history of cultivating these plants.

After liberation our fisheries developed rapidly. Between 1946 and 1965 the output of

marine products increased over 3 times.

Such a great development of our national economy has brought about a speedy rise in the volume of Korea's foreign trade, which rose 7.8-fold in 1965 over 1954.

During this period, the list of exports and imports underwent many changes. In 1953, minerals and other raw materials were the main items of export, but today machines and equipment and processed goods account for 87.3 per cent of the total export—the principal items being various sets of machines and equipment, machine-tools, ferrous and non-ferrous metal products, rare metals, chemical products, building materials, etc.

Coking coal, crude oil, rubber, raw cotton, wool, sugar, special machines and equipment, and industrial raw materials are some of the major imports.

Today we trade with more countries and areas. We have trade relations with governments, private firms and corporations of more than 70 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania. And the volume of trade with them keeps growing year by year.

Along with this, mutual visits of trade delegations and representatives are becoming more frequent. In 1965 Korean commodity fairs were held in a number of countries, and foreign countries held the same in our country.

The strengthening of mutual contact and co-operation through trade relations also helps promote ties of friendship and co-operation between the peoples.

All these will cause our country to widen its trade relations with a yet greater number of countries.

Korea will, in the future, too, make efforts to establish trade relations with all governments, private firms and corporations which hope to have trade with us on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit.



A view of Nampo port

The Port of Nampo

THE port of Nampo at the mouth of the Daidong which flows through Pyongyang is one of the most important

trading ports in our country.

It is a thriving port, crowded with a host of foreign cargo boats. Always to be seen on its docks are

busy cranes. Nampo is a port of friendship and co-operation.

However, the past of this port is a history of plunder and wrath.

A street scene in Nampo



Until 60 years back, Nampo was a small village with a few peasants' and fishermen's families. But the tranquility of this fishing village was broken with Japanese occupation of Korea in 1910; now it became a place for exploitation and plunder. The Japanese started port construction; through here Korea's wealth began to flow out to Japan.

The defeat of Japanese imperialism in the last world war, however, brought back the Korean people their sovereignty. And ever since the port of Nampo has been a new trade port.

Nampo has rapidly reinforced and enlarged its harbour installations to handle the growing volume of our foreign trade; it is a well-equipped modern port. All the facilities are there to make the entry and clearance of ships easier and shorten the time of loading and unloading. Then fine accommodations are available for foreign personnel.

The capacity of the port has increased as much as 10 times since it was opened officially as an international port. At present, ships from over 70 countries come to Nampo and the volume of freight handled this year was 150 per cent over last year.

Through Nampo machine tools, electric appliances, cement, chemical products, non-ferrous metals, magnesite clinker, and others go out. Then apples, ginseng, tobacco, and other produce are exported too. Korea receives special machines, crude oil, rubber, coking coal, sugar, and others through this port. Our trade is for mutual benefit and carried out on the principle of equality.

One can see always many ships of different flags in the port where loading and unloading are in full swing. Then trains are busy carrying freights.

On a hill near the port stand attractive buildings—they are the club for foreign seamen. An English seaman wrote in the guest-book at the club that he was very glad to be in this port of Korea, the Land of Morning Calm... and "the people are kind and friendly."

Much construction is going on in Nampo, a port city of blue sea and green mountains. But it is planned the morrow of Nampo will be yet brighter.

"WE WANT UNIFICATION"

—South Korean People—

SHIM IN YONG

TODAY discussions on Korea's unification are outlawed in South Korea.

Again in June this year, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested and jailed on a charge of "violating the national policy" some leaders of a political party, the platform of which called for North-South postal service.

Free discussions on the country's unification and the country's steady march toward unification—all this is a nightmare to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. For, when Korea is unified, the U.S. imperialists will be driven out of South Korea, and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, will not escape from final collapse.

Pak Jung Hi said on June 8: "It shall be in the latter part of the 1970's that the question of unification will be taken up in real earnest." That is to say, the unification question should not be brought up until then.

However, who will stop the aspiration of the Korean nation for the country's unification—a homogeneous nation of a long history?

Commenting on Pak's utterances that the unification question should not be aired until the latter part of the 70's, a South Korean paper stated: "The latter part of the 70's is still ten years away. And it means that we should not breathe unification for ten years, we should not wish for the country's unification for the next ten years." Then the paper concluded: "Unification is the wish of the whole nation. It is a pressing problem and an urgent task. It should be discussed and sought for constantly."

It is twenty-one years since the division of Korea, and it has been the cause of misfortune and hardship for the Korean people. That is why the Korean people earnestly aspire after unification.

The South Korean people know clearly what the American "aid" and "government changes" have brought to them. All their rights are taken away, the country's economy has gone bankrupt, unemployment and hunger shadow them.

With the Japanese militarists creeping again into South Korea under the blessing of the United States, the enslavement and plunder of South Korea are being further intensified. Still worse. The United States is driving out numbers of the South Korean youths to the South Vietnam war as its cannon fodder.

The South Korean people are fighting and their voice for the country's unification is rising.

On the South Korean people's struggle for unification, a South Korean paper wrote: "Over the past 20 years we have lived in misery because of the territorial division. And every year we hoped the year would bring unification without fail."

Under the circumstances, the Pak Jung Hi clique has come out with "unification of Korea through elections under U.N. supervision," which the U.S. imperialists and successive rulers of South Korea including Pak himself have insisted on all along. In the meantime the Pak Jung Hi clique is suppressing the people's voice for unification.

The U.N. "plan" for Korea's unification is designed to extend the U.S. rule over South Korea to the whole of Korea and turn it into a U.S. colony. The Korean war which Washington

had its puppet Syngman Rhee start was a glaring testimony to such criminal schemes of the U.S. rulers. The past twenty-one years have shown the South Korean people that the reliance upon the outside forces will lead to national ruin; only the country's unification without outside interference will bring complete independence and regeneration of the nation.

Today the people of South Korea are coming out all the more resolutely to reject the formula of "U.N. unification" and demand the unification of the country by the Koreans allowing no outside interference. Of this, a South Korean paper stressed: "It is very urgent for us to solve the unification question by ourselves without relying upon the United Nations."

South Korea is an agricultural area and North Korea, an industrial area. And the division of the country into North and South has barred the economic progress of the country as a whole.

South Korea still remains a backward agricultural area. If it is to rid itself of the imperialist monopoly capital and subjugation and become independent and self-reliant, the two parts of the country must be reunified and all the internal potentialities of the nation must be mobilized. There is no other way.

Then for the growth of the national culture and science of Korea, the scientists and cultural

workers of North and South Korea should exchange their experiences and successes.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed time and again to realize the economic and cultural exchange and co-operation between North and South. It has done so in the hope that urgent problems independent of political nature should be solved first as much as unification cannot be attained at once. But the South Korean authorities have turned down all such proposals.

The South Korean people strongly demand the unification; they want North-South economic and cultural interchanges which will make the nation move towards unification.

This is what a South Korean scholar said: "The economic development is not here because of the country's division. If the country's economy is to be developed independently, there must be the foundation, that is heavy industry. If the country had been unified, industrial North and agricultural South would have been working together and developing the economy in a planned way. When we think of this, we cannot but deplore the country's division."

Then a sportsman of South Korea demanded the formation of a single Korean team.

The United States, having occupied South Korea after World War II, has divided our land into North and South. Now there are numbers of families—parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends—that are separated from each other. No human tragedy can be greater.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in order to relieve the pains and heartaches of the divided families, the evil consequences of the territorial division, repeatedly proposed for North-South postal service and travel so that the long-separated families can be reunited again. But all these proposals have not been realized owing to the opposition of the South Korean authorities.

There are numerous families that have not even heard from their dear ones. And it is only natural that they should want more earnestly North-South contact. A South Korean newspaper wrote: "The people of one and the same nation cannot visit each other because of the 38th Parallel, the demarcation line. Day in and day out, parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters are in constant suspense as to the welfare of their loved ones. How long should we go on like this?"

Then another South Korean paper asked: "What is there to be so difficult about having the mail service between North and South? It is an easy thing. There is no reason whatsoever why it cannot be done now."

The South Korean people's voice for unification by the Koreans is rising despite the bestial suppressive measures of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

A Hopeless War

KIM RYU JOO

Recently the Pentagon has started to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong and blockade the Vietnamese Democratic Republic. Another step of Washington's escalation.

On July 12, U.S. war boss Johnson in his telephone speech to the American educators' conference stated that the United States would not positively withdraw from South Vietnam and that the U.S. as a Pacific nation would fulfil its "obligations" in Asia.

The U.S. government is using every day war materials worth of 36,000,000 dollars in Vietnam where it has some 270,000 U.S. soldiers, mercenaries from South Korea and other countries in addition to the Saigon puppet army. But the U.S. aggressors are meeting one defeat after another. And this even the American politicians, Johnson included, cannot but admit.

The *New York Times* wrote: Mr. Johnson must be having nightmares and worries when he wakes up. He would be worrying over a war which he cannot sell to the American people but a war in which he is making tens of thousands of Americans lose their lives, and he sees no prospect of victory but all he can see is negotiation at best.

In the jungles of Vietnam American soldiers are dying en masse and the Saigon troops are on the verge of total collapse.

Their sad picture was well revealed in the July 6 official report of the headquarters of the South Vietnamese Liberation Army on the war results in the first half of the year. The Liberation Army and the people killed, wounded and captured 112,000 enemy soldiers, 48,000 Yankees and their mercenaries included. During this period the Liberation Army annihilated 21 enemy infantry battalions, 131

companies, 150 platoons and 8 armored battalions, of which 10 battalions, 26 companies and 15 platoons were the Americans; shot down and destroyed 1,429 planes and wrecked 1,112 tanks, armored cars, and other vehicles. They also liberated 22 sub-counties with a population of hundreds of thousands. Then there have been more deserters in the Cao Ky army—some 50,000 during the six months. Half of the recruits ran away during drill and 20 per cent after their placement in units. As a result, the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon regime feel a pinch of man-power shortage.

The official report of the Liberation Army spoke of the rapidly lengthening casualty list of the American aggressors. The U.S. loss in the first six months of this year was 2.5 times greater than that for the whole year of 1965. It indicates a new phase in the war; the more troops Johnson dumps into the dirty war, the more coffins he has to order.

Even a correspondent of the *Washington Post* lamented that the speed to ship out the dead and wounded is faster than receiving reinforcements.

ESCALATION OF WAR IN VIETNAM



The Yankee aggressors are dumbfounded by the staggering blows they get from the population of the Saigon controlled areas, too. In March the people rose up against the U.S. invaders and the Saigon regime. In particular, the inhabitants in Da Nang, Hue, and Saigon and troops dealt a blow to the U.S. army and the Saigon regime. The advance of the rebellious population and troops excluded doubt about the utter bankruptcy and corruption of the Saigon puppet regime and its army.

The Yankee invaders find themselves confronted with the insolvable, namely, transport and reinforcement. Vietnam lies 15,000 kilometres away from the American Continent. Yet Washington needs the greatest volume of war supplies than in any other aggressive wars it undertook; the U.S. forces use in Vietnam 2,700,000-3,000,000 tons of war materials every month. But the American ships can only carry 600,000 tons, which worries the Pentagon to no end.

The U.S. official circles and publications hold in unison that to win the war the numerical strength of the U.S. forces must be 10 times larger than that of the people's armed forces of South Vietnam. Lippmann also wrote that the U.S. would need two million men to break the South Vietnamese people's resistance.

Then can the U.S. send more men to the Vietnam war?

The Pentagon has more than one million men on the territories of other countries and two million men in the U.S. Once the United States moves out its forces stationed in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America to be sent to South

(Continued from page 3)

olutely the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea so that Korea's unification—the earnest wish of the Korean nation—be realized. It again called for a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations both in North Korea and South Korea or North-South Korean joint conference of some other form to discuss the unification question.

It also stated that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which the states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

Vietnam, its control over those lands would be shaken at once. The unstable domestic situation—the mounting anti-war movements and unrest—also demands a bigger army at home.

Then can Washington gain support from its allies? The chances are very slim in this too. Except a few hirelings of the U.S. in Asia, Washington's Nato and other allies are looking other way. Even the British Parliament expressed its extreme uneasiness about Johnson's escalation policy and declared that the bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong areas was undesirable.

Now in Vietnam the Yankees are in a pretty mess. And the Pentagon is working desperately to extricate itself from the mire of its dirty war in Vietnam. To be sure, it dumps more troops into South Vietnam. "Kill all, destroy all, and burn all" is their policy. Then they are bombing North Vietnam savagely. The U.S. imperialists may become furious but they cannot subdue the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people united firmer than ever are dealing the American invaders and their running-dogs yet stronger blows. With towering indignation, the whole world is denouncing the insolent war expansion the American war maniacs are pursuing against justice and conscience of mankind.

The heroic Vietnamese people who enjoy support of the world and who are conscious of the righteous cause of their struggle, are fighting with a firm conviction in the final victory. They will be crowned with a brilliant victory, and the American aggressors are doomed to the final defeat.

All these proposals will serve not only the national interests of the whole Korean people but also peace in Asia and the world.

The struggle of the Korean people who are fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and unification of Korea by the Korean people tolerating no outside interference is supported resolutely by all peoples of the world who respect national independence, sovereignty, and peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people will solve the unification question by themselves, rejecting all interference by the U.S. imperialists.

A Short Story



OLD SOLDIERS AND RECRUITS (2)

YOON SE JOONG

3

A few days later. The enemy who had been unusually quiet suddenly opened up. Of course, it was not unexpected. But there was one thing new. The enemy shells fell quite near to the position where Soo Chul and his men were. The valley where the men dug in was wrapped in smoke and dust, powdered stones filling the air and tree branches cracking all around. Shells kept shaking the whole ridge. The enemy's bombardment continued for some time.

The bursting shells stirred Soo Chul. The position where they were was not the firing line, but the enemy's cannonading made him say he was ready. His hands kept touching his gun. He loaded it, then unloaded it. This he repeated several times. He felt whenever there was a little lull the enemy were coming up the ridge, and before he knew it he found himself outside the trench. All his comrades were sitting in the trench in a row with their backs against the wall. Every shell threw a cloud of dust over the trench, but the men were calm as ever.

Soo Chul was the only one who was about. Of course, there was an excuse for it; he was to watch the platoon's ammunition. But he just could not keep still, he wanted to teach the enemy a lesson. He said: "Go ahead, and fire. You can use all the blessed shells you have. See if they do anything to us."

Suddenly Soo Chul's thought turned to Sung Koo, whose absence he did not feel until then. Startled was Soo Chul. What could happen to him? Soo Chul jumped out of the trench again. Thinking he might find the youngster in the next trench he went there. No, he was not there either. He asked the men if they had seen Sung Koo. They thought they had seen him some while ago.

Soo Chul pondered—where could he go? He thought of some recruits who took themselves in the deep mountains when they encountered with a terrific enemy fire for the first time.

No! Soo Chul shook his head. Sung Koo is not that kind. Maybe he had gone outside for any reason, and then... Soo Chul did not like the way his thinking was running. Yet, he just could not sit there and wait for him.

After a moment's hesitation Soo Chul decided he would look for Sung Koo. Dodging the flying shells he ran across the ridge around the trenches. But no trace of Sung Koo.

Dusk was gathering in the valley and the enemy's fire began to subside. The valley was still surrounded in gun smoke. Soo Chul crawled up again the ridge. He was thrown off repeatedly by the shocks from the bursting shells. Now he was blaming the new soldier in his mind.

Suddenly Soo Chul noticed a soldier lying on his belly not far from where he was. He shouted "Who's there?" At the moment an enemy shell fell some ten meters away to the right with a thunder. But the man still kept the same position. Soo Chul shouted again at the top of his lung: "Hey, you!" Still there was no answer. Soo Chul reached the point. Only then the man lifted up his face. It was Sung Koo all right! Soo Chul felt like cursing at him, but checked himself and said in a calm tone.

"Sung Koo, what happened to you? Why are you out here? Shrapnels are flying all around you. The enemy's guns are concentrated here. You'd have been in the trench."

Sung Koo with his eyes opened wide and rising to his feet, said: "Oh, I just wanted to watch shells cracking!" How do you like that?—Soo Chul said to himself—here I was looking for him all over the place and he tells me he wanted to watch shells cracking! And cheerful the chap looked too. Soo Chul was completely astounded.

"Yeah, but just the same you shouldn't be out here. Let's get back. I haven't seen anyone yet who wants to watch the war. Come on now, let's go."

It was that night.

The enemy had been at it all day. They sent hundreds of rounds, but all they could do was to knock off many trees and powder rocks except one casualty.

A man of Soo Chul's next trench was killed while he was on duty. All the men did not know the tragedy until the evening since the man had not been with them. Everyone demanded revenge when they were told of his death.

The men buried him during the night in a



spot on the ridge where he would get much sun. The moon hung high in the air casting her soft beams to embrace the new grave as though putting him to sleep. Sung Koo saying little watched and did as Soo Chul.

As the men began to climb down the ridge bathed in the moonlight, Soo Chul thinking it could be anybody kept looking back to see Sung Koo who was behind him. He wanted to talk with him, about what had happened in the afternoon. Bluntly Soo Chul asked:

"You saw for yourself, didn't you, Sung Koo?"

"What?"

"I mean the fellow whom we just buried. He was just like us this morning... Now—in the afternoon you were out there to watch the enemy fire. The war is not a children's game. You'd better be serious about this business. There could be an accident. To him it happened at least while he was on duty. Suppose you were hit by a shrapnel while you're out there! Then what? You have no idea, how worried I was."

Soo Chul had never spoken to Sung Koo in this way—there was a vein of reproach in his words. Sung Koo, on his part, felt bad about the whole thing. He had thought it would cause no trouble to anyone. But he was sorry.

"Comrade assistant squad leader, it was all my fault. I assure you. Never will this happen again."

"But I don't understand what made you act as you did. Weren't you afraid? As I said, you

could be hit too, you know."

Sung Koo was silent. Soo Chul went on:

"Do you ever think of death, I mean the death of young people like you and me?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, let me hear it."

"To die for the country and the people is most glorious. This I was told back home at the Youth League political study. And I thought of such death myself."

"That's right. Dedicating one's life to the fatherland and people. Such death is different from the ordinary death. This is a death that comes to us while we are fighting to kill even one more enemy..."

Soo Chul was greatly animated by Sung Koo's response. He looked up at the bright moon and sat on a big rock inviting Sung Koo to sit down and have a rest. Soo Chul told him he was very much pleased to hear the way the young fellow talked. He took out his pack of cigarettes. Sung Koo did not sit down but seemed rather restless. Presently he spoke out in a quivering voice.

"I have something to tell you, Soo Chul?"

"Yes? Go ahead."

"I was not playing."

"What? I don't get this. You'd better tell me more."

Soo Chul lit up his smoke. Sung Koo began to talk:

"Well, I'll tell you everything. I had a terrible experience during the period of retreat—I met with a fierce enemy air raid. Ever since I get so

horrified even at the popping of a machine-gun. I always thought myself coward. Then I was called up. When I joined the army I made two resolutions. One, I would take vengeance for my father. Two, I would settle the score with the rascal, the son of the landlord. He came back to our village and took away everything from us and from everyone in the village. He threatened to kill us, saying we had it so good for five years without paying even a penny for the rent. And I came to realize that the American devils were the enemy. But for the American aggressors no Koreans including myself had to go through such a tragedy. After I came here I found in you a source of great inspiration. I thought if I could fight like you I would revenge myself upon the enemy. But I must confess. I used to get so scared even if there was an airplane strafing! I was not sure of myself—if I would get bold and carry out my duties when I meet the enemy in the rain of shells and bullets. And this I wanted to test. That's why I was out there. I was so shamed of myself—that's why I couldn't tell you all until now..."

"Is this true?" With these words Soo Chul rose. Sung Koo was standing in attention, and these were his words:

"Yes, every word of it. I want to have my revenge as you had done. I want to fight as bravely as you." And these words touched Soo Chul so deeply he embraced the lad.

"This I didn't know. I'm so glad you told me. You're my true comrade. We'll knock the hell out of the Yankees. I think I understand exactly how you feel. I am from Keumhwa, some 40 miles or so from here. All my families were killed by the enemy. But I shall not let the enemy soil my village again, not even I die..."

4

Suddenly an order came to the unit; they were to relieve the men at the first line.

Within four hours, under the cloak of night, the unit took up a new position. The enemy were on the opposite hill. The distance may have been a hundred metres or so if a straight line was drawn in the air.

At the crack of dawn the enemy in a large force began to press on. For the past few days the Americans had been reinforced and they kept coming on with all the fury in their attempt to dislodge our men. It seemed the enemy were ignorant of new men having taken over. The enemy were desperate—they were to get us.

The battle lasted all day from dawn to dusk. Our men frustrated the enemy's move every time. But there was an enemy's force that came up to the sharply rising ridge on the left that divided our units. The enemy kept hitting us from the side. Our men figured the enemy's strength was about of a platoon.

Leaving numbers of bodies the enemy in the

end withdrew. The C.O. of our battalion gave an order to the company commander of the next unit—they were to place a strong ambush on that ridge. The company commander called the platoon leader and asked him how many men were available for the mission. The platoon leader quickly went over in his mind the men of the unit and answered two or three could be sent. The company commander was pleased.

"Good, send two good men to me. Who will take charge?"

"I think Jang Soo Chul, deputy leader of the first squad will do."

"But isn't he the light-machinegunner?"

"Yes, but there is another man who can take care of the gun."

"Good!"

It was not long before Soo Chul stood before the company commander.

"Comrade company commander, Jang Soo Chul, deputy leader of the 1st squad, with one man is reporting as instructed."



The company commander shook Soo Chul's hand warmly. Pointing to a man standing by Soo Chul, the officer asked if he was the other man. Soo Chul answered:

"Private Pak Sung Koo of the first squad. He has just come to us."

"A new soldier?" But before Soo Chul answered he went on: "You know what the mission is." To which Soo Chul readily replied: "Yes, we're told by the platoon leader."

Now the company commander looked over Sung Koo from head to toe as though he was sizing up the young man. He shot another question to Soo Chul:

"Well, you think he can manage the job?"

"Yes, I'm sure. He wanted this mission very badly. The platoon leader agreed to him and placed him under me."

"Well, if that is the case. . ."

The company commander began to tell the two men in detail about their job. These were his concluding words:

"If you two fail in this, remember there will be a big confusion in the defence operations of the whole unit."

Now the two men were on their way. They hurried toward a low hillock some 500 metres downward, each carrying three disks of bullets and five sacks of hand-grenades. When they reached the destination Soo Chul began to dig in at a spot he thought the enemy would try to come up most likely. Sung Koo too used his shovel. Only the shovelling echoed in the silent mountains. Now and then the sound of one or two rifle shots came from the enemy position. They must be having a rest, Soo Chul thought.

They kept on digging. No words were exchanged between them. Now the foxholes were ready. It must be dawning—the morning air was quite chilly. They made two foxholes. They were some 500 meters from each other, but were connected with a little passage in which one could crawl to get to the other foxhole.

When they finished the digging, they sat in

one of the newly-made foxholes face to face crouched. Soo Chul produced a pack of cigarettes from his knapsack and offered to Sung Koo.

Soo Chul was not sure now if he had done the right thing by bringing Sung Koo along with him. To tell the truth, he did not want Sung Koo to come—he felt the lad should have more experience before he did anything like this. But he is here, Soo Chul said to himself. I have to make him feel at ease and fight well.

As if trying to shake off his thoughts Soo Chul stood up. He wanted to be more cheerful. "Well, we will get some American devils today. This I haven't done for some time." After stretching himself leisurely Soo Chul said they should eat breakfast and wait. It would be morning soon.

In one of the five sacks were rice balls, enough to last the whole day for the two. It was expected as soon as the day broke enemy shells would fly and there would be no carrying of the mess to them. If they tried their foxholes might be exposed.

The two ate talking in a low voice. Soon the east sky was in crimson, the sun was coming up. They took a smoke. Suddenly the morning stillness was broken. The enemy started again. Big shells exploded on the ridge where our main unit was. Some were quite close to the foxhole where the two men were. Soo Chul saying "Here it is!" looked round sticking out his head from the foxhole. It seemed all mountains were thundering. Soo Chul ordered:

"Now Sung Koo, you go to your foxhole and take your position. But you don't do anything before I act no matter how close the enemy come. Keep your eye on me more than on the enemy. Understand?"

His words were most serious. Sung Koo went to his foxhole. But he felt a cold sweat running down his spine.

(To be concluded.)

ANCIENT RELICS NEWLY UNEARTHED

RECENTLY the Historical Museum of D.P.R.K. unearthed some metal relics which are believed to be made in the periods of Kojosun, the Three Kingdoms (the 1st century B.C. to the 10th century A.D.), and the Koryu Dynasty.

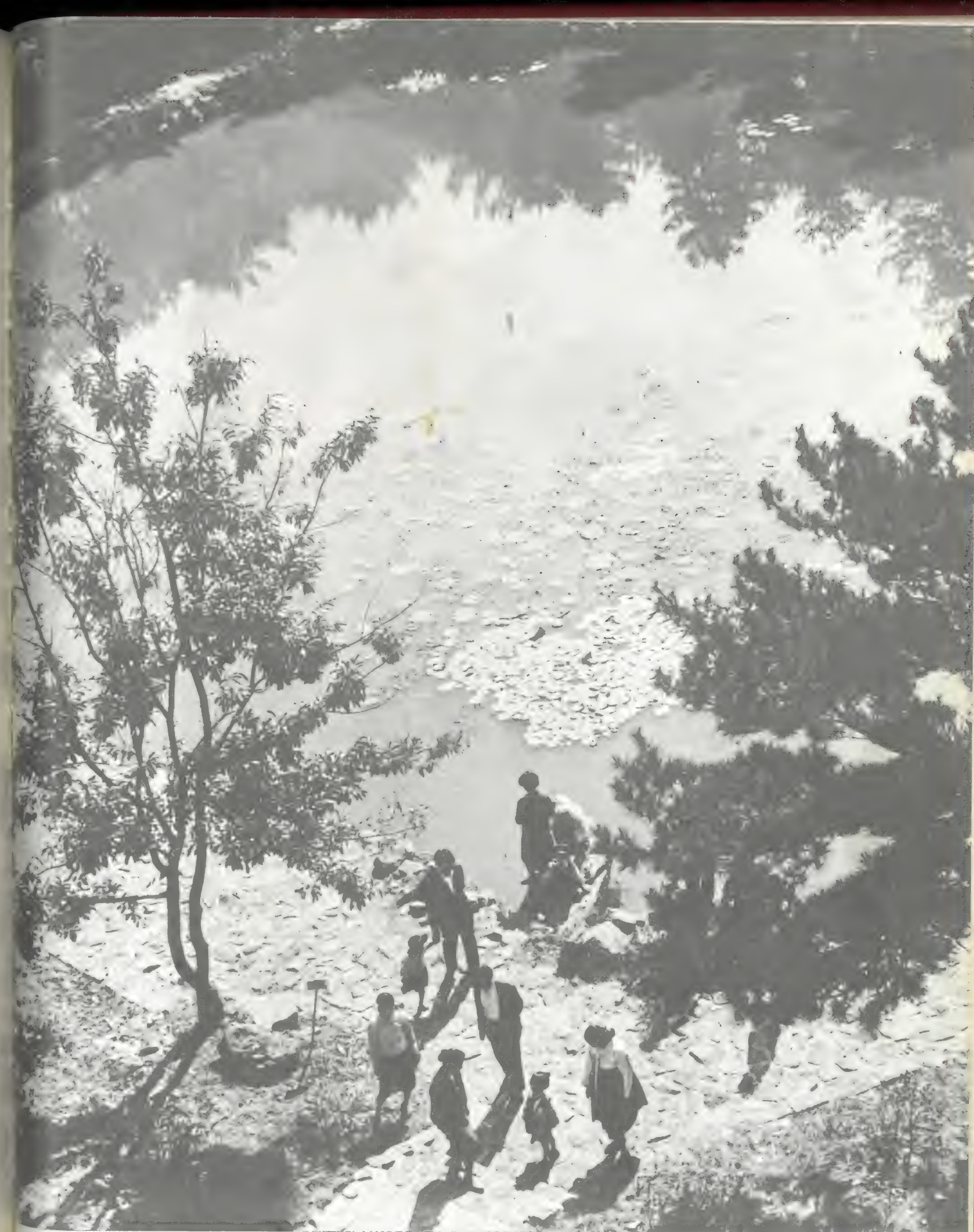
Among the new finds are bronze spear-heads, pure golden earrings, bracelets, coffin-nails, and coffin-holders. These relics, like all the previous excavations,

testify once again to the highly developed metallurgical craftsmanship in those days.

This can be confirmed by the bronze spear-heads of the Kojosun period unearthed recently. The spear-head of a length of a span is double-edged with a sharp point. The workmanship is excellent; there are even a few characters on the shaft. This weapon is attracting much attention of the archaeologists.

The bronze bracelet is believed to be a making of the Three Kingdoms period. It is delicately decorated with a set of gear-teeth like figures. The size of teeth and the intervals are very accurately done, suggesting almost they were done by a machine.

All other relics unearthed this time verify that the metallic culture made an early start in our country.



On a lake in autumn



Oil painting: "People's Armymen Helping Peasants on the Thrashing Ground" (1965) by *Ri Chang Shik*



Oil painting "Midday" (1963) by *Jang Byung Ryong*



A New Feature Film

"On the Railway"

THE feature film "On the Railway" is a 1966 product of the Korean Feature Film Studio.

The story of the film is on the railway workers, how they fought against the enemy during the Patriotic War of Liberation. It speaks of how man should live and fight the enemy to the end, overcoming all odds, when grave dangers befall the motherland.

The story takes place at the time of the temporary strategic retreat of the Korean People's Army.

Everybody is headed for north. Train engineer In Ho (acted by Merited Actor Cha Kye Ryong) is also driving the last freight train bound for north. But the train fails to reach the destination as a railway bridge has been cut by the enemy bombing. On the train are important machines and equipment of a factory which is being removed to the rear. In Ho does not know what to do; his way is blocked, and he cannot abandon the train. The enemy is closing in.

The situation is critical. Three young workers, Rak Joon, Chang Do, and Ryong Chul, who are travelling with the machinery, decide to set the train on fire rather than giving all the precious machines to the enemy. But to In Ho who has driven the very train during the past five years under the people's power, to destroy the train is to cut a piece of flesh out of his body. He feels the train should be saved and tells so to the workers. But the three young men suspect the engineer; they think he is intending to hand over the train to the enemy. In the meantime, the enemy troops arrive and arrest In Ho.

The enemy has been looking for engine drivers to transport their military supplies. While In Ho is driving his train, he unexpectedly receives an order from the underground organization. It says he should work in the enemy's rear. Now he is determined to "serve" the enemy.

The train is running southward, and in a coach of the train are Rak Joon and Chang Do, the young workers, hiding themselves under the machines. They believe the engineer has gone over to the enemy and they would kill In Ho and the American officer who is escorting the train.

The train pulls in a station.

The two workers succeed in capturing the Yankee named James and bind his hands behind his back. Then Rak Joon goes out to deal with In Ho, still thinking the driver is a traitor. James seizes this opportunity to stealthily cut off the rope and springs at Chang Do who is on his guard.

Meanwhile In Ho nimbly takes away the revolver from Rak Joon who pointed the gun at him. Just at this moment, In Ho notices the Yankee James levelling a Tommy-gun at Chang Do. Losing no time, In Ho shoots the American with the revolver. Now the two workers see what In Ho really is and rush to embrace him warmly.

With the gun In Ho damages the engine of the train and wounds his forearm so as to give a picture that the train has been attacked by a partisan unit on the way. Then he and his assistant drive the train to the destination carrying the dead body of James on it.

The enemy suspects him. However, he becomes more brave and daring in his mission. He finds out a timetable of a special military train of the enemy and sends the information to the partisans.

To his great surprise, Soon Hi, his fiancée and a girl partisan, is arrested. When the enemy finds out Soon Hi is In Ho's fiancée, they suspect him all the more. In the end, the enemy places the girl on the railway tracks and orders In Ho to drive the train over her. He has no choice but to agree to the order. But he is not without plans.

With the help of the underground workers his engine and another one

in the compound blow off smoke to wrap the whole place in steam-screen, and one from the other train rushes and saves Soon Hi.

A little later the assistant driver and Rak Joon and Chang Do are captured by the enemy. Welking, the U.S. officer, is enraged. He drills the three men to get information on whereabouts of In Ho. When all his attempts are failed, Welking makes the three men stand against a window and brings out his revolver. Just at this moment In Ho leisurely walks into the room.

In Ho gives straight answers to Welking's questions and draws his gun quickly and fires at the Yankee officer and other soldiers in the room. Then he runs away together with his three friends and hide in a coach of the special military train which is getting ready to leave the station.

On the train they kill all the American soldiers, and In Ho drives the train northward at full speed. At the next station the enemy has mobilized a large number of troops to stop the train. But Tai Bong, a railway worker and Soon Hi's father, is determined to let the train go through. The Yankees seeing this shoot him, but he succeeds in turning the points before he falls. And the train successfully passes through the station. Meanwhile, In Ho and his comrades keep firing at the enemy who are stubbornly trying to stop the train.

The film ends when the heroic fighters triumphantly drive an enemy train full of military supplies to the area under the control of the People's Army.

The film shows that people should remain faithful to the country and fight the invaders to the end taking every chance and employing every means and method available to them with a firm conviction in victory in all conditions, however difficult they may be.

The story starts and ends on the railway. The film is charged with tense and exciting scenes, and the lofty inner-world of the heroes of the film is well projected.

The film tells of the heroic struggle of the Korean people, particularly of the struggle in the rear, during the Korean war against U.S. aggression.

Disguised as having been attacked by partisans, In Ho pulls his train into the central station carrying the dead body of James



Old Tai Bong turns the points to make the train pass at the risk of his life



Soon Hi greets In Ho who is returning safely to the base

In Ho comes back to the base after he has fulfilled the tasks assigned to him by the underground organization



RI JE MA, PROMINENT FIGURE IN KOREA'S MEDICINE

RYANG JIN HONG

RI JE MA (1837-1900) was one of the outstanding figures in Korea's medical world and an ardent patriotic-minded thinker of Korea. He was born in Hamheung.

From early childhood Ri Je Ma displayed unusual talent and composed verses when he was 7. By 15 the boy read books only the scholars could understand.

Ri Je Ma had suffered long from neuralgic stenocardia. Once a learned man advised him to control his petulant temper, saying that such could be the cause of his troubles. And he followed the advice, and he cured himself of the sickness. It led him to the conclusion: "Sickness may be caused not only by an irregular diet and outside stimulus, but also by varied mental functions—feelings of joy and anger."

And he decided to prove this. At the age of 24 he went in a deep mountain, where he remained eight years and studied medicine.

When he came back to his home village he found the situations at home and abroad being complex. Foreign capitalist invaders came to Korea to make her their market and a colony. There was a vigorous resistance of the people against the invaders.

This patriotic-minded medical man realized what was to be done before everything else. He began to learn military science. In 1875 he was appointed a military officer.

The weak-kneed feudal government concluded a shameful treaty with Japan in 1876, which made the blood of this patriotic officer boil with indignation. Then he resigned from the post to protest against the treacherous act of the au-

thorities, and resumed his medical pursuit.

From then on all his energies were directed to treatment and study. He treated patients feeling their pains like his own. He went out to see the sick, rain or shine, summer and winter. If the patient was poor, he refused to get any fees. For those patients who had a weight on their mind, he applied mental healing and medication.

There is a story.

One day a rich heir came to Ri Je Ma complaining gastric disorders. The doctor could detect the cause right away. The lad had led an idle life. Ri Je Ma rejected the latter's request at first, but he examined him in the end.

"There is little can be done for your trouble, except one thing, I'm afraid. The remedy, however, is not for you, a noble man," said the doc-



tor.

But the patient was persistent:

"Please, I'll do everything. However difficult it may be, I will do it." The doctor ordered him to demolish a stone tower standing in front of his house and rebuild it in a spot 1,200 metres away. But all by himself.

It was a laborious work the young rich man had to do for the first time in his life, but he re-erected the stone tower. And he came to inform the doctor of his endeavours, but the doctor ordered him to move back the structure to the original spot. The rich did as he was told. According to the story, the lad repeated this three times; in the meantime he gradually developed a healthy appetite and eventually was normal again.

This was a case of the work remedies Ri Je Ma employed to cure a patient of poor digestion.

Ri Je Ma systematized and enriched Korea's medicine through his long years of clinical experience and study. He wrote *Pharmacology*, *On Sasang* (Four Types), *On Longevity and Health* and many other books on medicine.

Ri Je Ma maintained that man can be classified into four types called *Sasang—Taiyang* (positive-major), *Soyang* (positive-minor), *Tai-eum* (negative-major) and *Soeum* (negative-minor)—and that diagnosis and treatment should be different accordingly.

He observed the human body as an entity of constitution (countenance and feature), internal organs (varied in size and function), psychological phenomena (mental processes and emotions), reactions to medicine. And, he went on, medical treatment should be done based on all these aspects. Ri Je Ma's classification system and pharmacotherapy constituted a most comprehensive, rational theory. He opened a new avenue for Korea's traditional medicine to travel.

In his book *On Longevity and Health* in four volumes he gives a full exposition of his theory.

Volume I is devoted to describing the correlations between Nature and the human body, effects of mental processes on the body, merits and demerits of one's characters, internal organs and temperament. In the second volume he briefly reviewed the origin of medicine before expounding his theory of *Sasang*. Volume III shows how each of the patients has to be diagnosed and treated according to the four types of man—*Sasang*. He also made a critical review of medicine hitherto practiced. In the last book he

dealt with prophylactics elaborating the four types by constitution, features, temperament, and behaviours.

Of course, he did not mechanically classify man. Nor did he maintain that the four types are of permanent nature. Ri Je Ma pointed out that one's constitution and temperament may change in the course of time influenced by customs, habits, surroundings, and education. Consequently, due attention should be directed to the fact that his theory bases itself on the investigation and analysis of habitude, character, behaviour, nutritive conditions, environment and other conditions in addition to the apparent features of the patient. From there, he proceeded to determining etiological factors, and held that the cause of disease consists of the inner and outer factors.

Particularly, he held that the mental and psychological processes can be accountable to a great extent to the cause of all sickness.

His long experience in applying his theory in practice made him call for scientific remedies. He explained: Even in the case of one and the same disease, symptoms may vary according to which type the patient belongs to, and consequently, his reactions to medicines applied differ.

He said: "Even when the same medicine is applied to two patients of the same sickness, it may be good for one while it be ineffective for the other, sometimes it would bring even reverse effects. For that reason, it is wrong to treat everyone under one category. And as people differ from each other, a suitable remedy should be determined for each after examining his constitution and temperament."

Ri Je Ma made it a rule in treating to remove the cause of sickness first. It meant to normalize the affected body. In his new therapeutics he gave priority to putting an end to the inner factor of the cause. And then he applied the remedies to control and keep out the outer factors—bad environment and other evil stimulation—and prevent beforehand the attack of disease. He placed preventive measures before treatment; he said people should lead a simple and frugal life.

With his original theory—*Sasang*—Ri Je Ma enriched the time-honoured Korea's medicine. His theory and therapeutics and precautionary measures have been successfully taken over and developed in North Korea.

THE HONAM PLAIN

THE Honam Plain in the southwestern part of the Korean peninsula was once a main grain producing area of the country.

The climate is mild with the annual mean temperature standing at 12-13°C., and the annual rainfall of 1,300 millimetres.

Records say that in 33 A.D. the rice cultivation was started on the Honam Plain, and in 222 A.D. dams were built to bring in the flow of the Keum River to water the rice fields.

The plain yielded rich crops of rice, then of sweet potato, persimmon, tobacco, ginseng, and some semi-tropical products ramie, ginger, etc.

Autumn is here. But what do the peasants get for their hard work?



The vast Honam Plain where farming developed from the early days was one of the "treasures" of our country—a granary.

However, the fertile Honam Plain passed into the hands of the foreign aggressors.

The Japanese imperialists that had occupied Korea grabbed the fertile land on the strength of their "agrarian control ordinance."

From this plain, the Japanese aggressors shipped away 1,800,000 *suk* of rice (one *suk* is 150 kg) to Japan every year.

After Japan was defeated in the last world war, the U.S. devils occupied South Korea. And the ruthless U.S. exploitation is starving the peasants; some 195,000 peasant families on this plain become foodless only five months or so after the harvest.

It is said that the area of arable land on the Honam plain is 236,000 *jungbo*. Some 40 floodgates on the Mankyung river were left to ruin thanks to the negligence of the Pak Jung Hi clique. Out of the 167,000 *jungbo* of paddy-fields in North Julla Province some 59,000 *jungbo* is at the mercy of heaven.

Drought hits every year; the U.S. dumps in South Korea mineral fertilizer unsuitable for its soil. As a result, the farmland is acidified, and the grain yield keeps shrinking.

Flood control and afforestation which from the early days our ancestors regarded as the thing of political importance have been neglected. Mountains are made bald, irrigation projects are ruined. Yet, the U.S. imperialists and the Seoul authorities take away so much rice of the peasants. The peasants lose half of their harvests at the threshing ground for rent. And the South Korean regime is to squeeze even the last pennies from the peasants under a hundred and one kinds of levies—land tax, water charges, fertilizer fees, etc. Then there is what they call "rice procurement program." In the end, the peasants are loaded with heavy burdens of debt. Today every family on the plain has

a debt of 34,400 won on the average.

The grain output in North Julla Province on the Honam Plain stands at 450,000 tons, of which some 400,000 tons are taken away under various names by the Pak Jung Hi clique. Consequently, hunger is all that the peasants know year in and year out, be it a good year or a bad one.

In the meantime the U.S. imperialists keep bringing more surplus U.S. agricultural produce into South Korea. And they maliciously ruin the Honam Plain and the whole South Korean farm land.

The peasants on this plain are denouncing the Yankees and the Pak Jung Hi clique who have driven them into the rock-bottom life. They are fighting for land and life.

POLICE STATE

Now the police of the Pak Jung Hi regime of South Korea has surpassed the number the Japanese colonialists had against whole Korea before they were driven out from Korea. To be exact, the figure has been doubled.

Yet, sometime ago the so-called home minister of the puppet regime declared that they would have additional 10,000 policemen next year!

Besides the huge police force, the Pak Jung Hi clique maintains the "Central Intelligence Office," whose agents are estimated to be over 370,000, some 320,000 informers, and a 20,000-man "counter-intelligence corps."

When all these figures are added up, it comes to that one out of every thirty-six South Koreans is either a policeman, either an agent, or a spy.

The Pak Jung Hi quislings, isolated completely from the South Korean people, are desperate in their scheme to prolong their ugly existence, and have turned South Korea into a police state in every sense of the word.

KIM SOOK HEUNG lived in the reign of King Hyunjong of the Koryu dynasty (the 10th to the 14th centuries). He is well known as one of the great generals who fought gallantly at the fortress of Koojoo when the Kitan army invaded our country.

His mother was an enlightened woman whose mind was always occupied with the future of the country. And she foresaw the Kitan's invasion. (The Kitan was a newly rising powerful state in the north.)

Under the circumstances, she pondered over what our people should do and how a mother should bring up her son. Teaching letters to the boy herself, she paid attention also to making him a man of strong will and master military arts.

As he grew up, the mother made him read deeply in military arts and about great generals of the country. Her efforts were well rewarded.

Sook Heung grew up into an able warrior, and he was charged to defend the walls in Koojoo, now Koo-sung. Koojoo was a most important fortress in northwest Korea then.

Fighting against all odds he fortified the fortress with the help of the local people and prepared his troops for all eventualities.

It had been about a year since he came to the fortress. One day Sook Heung became aware that his mother's birthday was close at hand. Feeling that he must be with the mother, who had been all alone, on her birthday, he hurried home.

The mother was overjoyed when she laid her eyes on her son. But she restrained herself and bade him to go. She did not let him enter the house saying it was wrong for him to neglect his duty.

Sook Heung entreated her to allow him to pass her birthday with her. But she was stern. She said: "You listen to me, my son. Even before your helmet and armor lose the smell of incense (Old warriors used



GENERAL KIM SOOK HEUNG AND HIS MOTHER

to incense their helmet and armor on their departure to the battle field.—Tr.), you are home, neglecting the inhabitants of your town. You may say it's for your love of me. But you are fully aware of what the fate of the capital would be if Koojoo, your fortress, should fall into the enemy's hands. Then how could you shirk from your heavy responsibilities because of such a trifle as your mother's birthday celebration? I should blame myself if you are ignorant of your mother's wishes. I hoped you be a man of valour, but you are so mean!"

She sighed deeply. Hanging his head in shame, Sook Heung apologized to mother, and turned his horse towards Koojoo.

In October 993, suddenly 800,000 troops of the Kitan crossed the river of Amrok, and, avoiding the well-defended Koojoo, penetrated deeply into the country, as far as Kaesong. But, soon they had to meet with the strong counterattack of the patriotic Korean people and their brave sol-

diers; the aggressors suffered heavy losses and started to roll back.

However, the Kitans came again, this time an army 400,000 strong.

The people of Koryu were ready for them. Under many able patriotic generals including Kang Kam Chan, the army repulsed the enemy. Sook Heung and his men, together with General Yang Kyoo, attacked the fleeing enemy in Koojoo and destroyed over 10,000 of them.

The victory saved numbers of the Koryu people.

However, Sook Heung fell in the battle of Aijun while he was fighting in the van of his men. It was said that so many arrows stood in his body, it looked like a bur of chestnut!

Dealt with a mortal blow at the battle of Aijun, the enemy fled to north across the Amrok.

Sook Heung owed his great feats to his mother's teaching.

Afterwards, the court of Koryu honoured Sook Heung and his mother.

Appearance of the Practical School

RIM KWANG CHUL

THE 17th century feudal Korea underwent deep-going changes, political and social, with the emergence of new thoughts in the spheres of philosophy, science, literature, and arts.

The ferocity of the ruling circles became worse and their exploitation and oppression of the people intensified. In the domain of social thoughts, they put Confucianism above all others, especially the school of Chu Hsi of the Sung dynasty, defining it to be the authorized scholarship of the state while persecuting all other schools and theories, branding them as heathens. Belittling the development of the country's economy and culture, purely academic pursuits divorced from reality were encouraged. To them the studies on pure ethics and morality were the heart of all knowledge.

And the ruling circles used their contention as a vehicle for power.

It was against such background that rebellious scholars among the small noble families began to appear and opposed the authorized school and thoughts.

Ri Ik (1682-1764) was one of the first ones. He wrote: "If one confines oneself to reading books and discussing doctrines of the old sages, instead of cultivating the arts of running the government and of taking the measures to establish peace in the country, one would be pursuing something—though it is called learning—of no use either for the individual life or for the nation."

These scholars of the new school demanded that truth should be attained through practice; learning is genuine when it could serve the country's social and economic growth and the betterment of the people's living. The new school was called the Practical School.

Ri Soo Kwang (1563-1627), a pioneer of the Practical School, experienced the hard days of the Imjin Patriotic War against Hideyoshi's invasion and witnessed the deteriorating life of the common people in the ensuing period. He saw indifference of the authorities and contradictions in the feudal society and began to think seriously over the prosperity of the country. Unlike the "accepted" followers of Chu Hsi, he endeavoured to obtain encyclopedic knowledge so as to settle the problems confronting the nation. To this end, he studied the country's geography, history, and language, and read foreign books.

In his investigation he rejected authentic views and bias but upheld the empirical method and critical approach. It must be added that the new school served to widen the mental horizon for people and challenged

the Chu Hsi school, the pet of the feudal rulers.

Ri Soo Kwang had many followers, to whom learning was something concrete, that is, how to serve the country and nation. And in their pursuit they never lost the sight of national identity.

Pak Ji Won (1737-1805) stigmatized the scholars of the Chu Hsi school as flunkies who "swallow a pepper whole not knowing the taste and who, so covetous of fur coats of others, borrow and put them on even in the sultry days of summer."

Those who are ignorant of history, geography, cultural heritages as well as the reality of their own country and copy recklessly after other's, Jung Yak Yong (1762-1836) criticized, can neither grasp the truth nor create the new.

The thinkers of the new school deeply studied history, geography, language, custom and literature, and elucidated many problems from the standpoint of national identity.

Numerous books of lasting value appeared: to name a few, "Tongsa Kangmok" (An Outline of the Korean History) in 20 volumes by An Jung Bok (1712-1786), "Haidong Yuksa" (History of the Eastern Country) in 71 volumes by Han Chi Yoon (1765-?), "Abang Kangyukko" (History and Geography of Korea) in 12 volumes by Jung Yak Yong, "Palyukji" (Geography of Korea) by Ri Joong Hwan (1690-1753), "Tongkookyujido" (Map of the Eastern Land) by Jung Hang Ryung, "Hoonminjungeum Tohai" (Chart of the Korean Alphabet) by Shin Kyung Joon (1712-1780), "Aun Kakbi" (A Short Study of Korean Language) by Jung Yak Yong.

The Practical thinkers studied problems concerned with agriculture and handicraft industry for the country's prosperity and improvement of the people's welfare. They inquired into the ways and means to improve transportation and strengthen the national defence.

In his "Bookhaki" (A Discourse on Foreign Learning), Pak Je Ka (1750-1805) demanded the wide use of vehicles and ships for an advancement in transportation, and proposed improving architecture, costume, and arms.

Pak Ji Won propounded in his "Kwanong Socho" (Handbook on Agriculture) several measures for the agricultural improvement based on his experience in the countryside.

The followers of the Practical School made a deep study of natural sciences and mathematics. Observa-

tion and ratiocination were their way of studying the natural phenomena. Notable was Hong Dai Yong (1731-1783). He developed his own heliocentric theory and recorded accurate observations of astronomical and meteorological phenomena, the solar and lunar eclipses included.

In the course of their penetration into the realm of natural phenomena, these thinkers enriched greatly the school of materialism prevailing in Korea's philosophical world. Repulsing the idealist explanation of the basic problems in philosophy, they maintained that the essential substance of all things is "Ki" and that all the natural phenomena are nothing but fusion and separation of "Ki"—the processes of changes of "Ki". Likewise, they went on, birth and death are the movements of "Ki". The law governing the change and development of things is called "Ri", which cannot and does not exist without "Ki". To put this in another way, spirit is unthinkable apart from material.

The philosophers of the Practical School expounded the priority of material to spirit, and changes and advance of all things and their correlation, the central problems of modern materialism.

Though their thoughts and theories were wanting in perfect systematization, they refuted all the reactionary ideologies and exposed the fallacies of religion and superstition.

Such progressive views were well demonstrated in the domains of literature and arts. On the question of form and content they placed content before form, maintaining that all art and literary works should contain advanced ideological contents and serve the country and people. In short, they demanded the method of realistic creation in literature and art. Numerous masterpieces appeared. Among them were "Husaingjun" (Tale of Husaing), "Ryangbanjun" (Tale of the Noble), "Bumeuikoojoong" (Tiger's Lesson) and other novels by Pak Ji Won and poems by Jung Yak Yong. Their works occupy a distinct place in Korea's literature. A number of novels were written by the writers who were imbued with the Practical thoughts. There also appeared Shin Yoon Bok and Kim Hong Do, painters of realism.

The advanced thoughts of the thinkers of this school were illustrated above all in measures they proposed for social and economic reforms. After the profound study into the problems of prosperity of the country and welfare of the nation, they exposed that the main hindrance in the social and economic development was the unreasonable landownership.

Ri Ik wrote:

"The rich possess vast land, while the poor fail to hold a plot big enough to make a gimlet stand on it. Naturally the former become richer and the latter poorer."

The scholars of this school almost without excep-

tion viewed the land problem with grave concern, and all proposed land reforms.

Ryoo Hyung Won (1622-1673) demanded the strict nationalization of land to remedy the unreasonable landownership. Early in the 18th century Ri Ik proposed a progressive land system. Under this system, he demanded, the state should restrict sale of land, and this will make eventually all peasants till about the same size of land. Then in the late 18th century Pak Ji Won analyzed thoroughly the contradictions found in the existing landownership, and he suggested a strict limit should be placed on landownership so as to decrease the number of large landowners and narrow the gulf between the rich and poor.

Jung Yak Yong carried a step further the proposals of his predecessors. His plan was to put an end to landlordism; the land will be owned and cultivated jointly by the village as a unit on the principle of "land to the tillers," and the harvest shall be distributed, after deducting taxes and joint expenditures, among the farmers according to the work performed. His program is suggestive of a Shangrila conceived by the Utopian socialists. Of course, his plan could not be materialized due to the existing social conditions. Yet, it fully reflected the wishes of the masses of the peasants who, exploited and persecuted, opposed feudal rule and usurpation of land by the feudal officials and landlords. In his "Kyungse Yoopyo" (On Running the Government) and "Mokmin Shimsu" (Maxims for Magistrates), he made an exposition of detailed reforms in all domains, political, social, and economic.

On the question of political thoughts, he maintained that the government should be run for the people, and if they refuse him the king may be dethroned as the people crowned him.

Such were his democratic views. He also made cognizance of the tremendous strength of the people—they seem weak and powerless, but once they stand up in revolt no man, however powerful he may be, can block their path.

Such progressive thoughts of the thinkers of the Practical School constituted a grave menace to the feudal rulers, who persecuted and oppressed them. But, in the teeth of the tyranny, their progressive endeavours and achievements immensely inspired in later periods the masses to the anti-feudal struggle. And their thoughts, works of literature and the arts are cherished by the Korean nation as their precious cultural heritage.

When the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea, they did everything to discard these progressive thinkers. However, under the people's power set up in North Korea after liberation, their significant achievements have been duly appreciated, inherited, and carried forward.

We Maintain...

Exchange of Correspondents Between North and South

HAN JANG HO

I have been to Panmunjom lying on the Military Demarcation Line which divides the Korean peninsula into two parts—North and South. This is the only point where people of North and South can meet.

And I must confess. I always feel a sense of excitement, though a painful one, whenever I go there. And I am sure every Korean feels the same.

On that day, too, when I was in Panmunjom, there was a session of the Korean Military Armistice Commission. As usual, there were many newspapermen from North and South; they were talking in twos and threes on a nearby hill. I had wished we could talk like this hours and hours. But here in Panmunjom, too, South Korean journalists are restrained from talking freely to their colleagues from North. They are always under the close surveillance of the Yankee M.P.s and agents, and they will be subjected to severe punishment if they were caught talking to North Korean newspapermen in intimate terms. So, the men from South Korea watch very carefully every move of these creatures.

An M.P. who had been hanging around where we stood turned round and moved away, when a South Korean reporter, whose face was familiar to me, came over to me to ask recent news of Pyongyang. After telling him about new Pyongyang I took out the copy of "Pyongyang in Pictures" that I had in my satchel and gave it to him saying: "It will tell you better than I." Leafing through the picture-album hurriedly, he asked me if the pictures were truly of Pyongyang. Then he told me that he once had lived in Tosungrang (a district in Pyongyang—Ed.) years ago, adding that the Botong river then was a small stream with a tiny bridge over it. His expression was saying he could hardly believe his eyes. But, regrettably our meeting was too short for me to tell him everything about new Pyongyang.

So I suggested: "You and I are newspapermen. By profession we are not satisfied until we see things with our own eyes. Perhaps you should see Pyongyang for yourself!"

He sighed: "I wish I could..." At that moment we saw the American M.P. coming toward us and stopped talking.

The event—the bitter event—has been on my mind. There is a Korean saying which goes: "Ten years will

change even the face of the mountains and rivers." Then it would not be strange for the South Korean newspaperman to fail to recognize his native place—Tosungrang—after 21 years.

But what prevents him from seeing and describing the realities of North Korea which changed beyond his recognition?

We journalists can make trips to all lands on the globe if needed in our work. Yet, we cannot travel freely all corners of our own country. Why?

If newspapermen of North and South could visit freely Seoul and Pyongyang and report on events and voices of the people, such unnatural meetings and conversations I had at Panmunjom would not have taken place. I am sure I am not alone in feeling this way.

The South Korean journalist who got my picture-album must be hoping very much that he could visit his old home, Tosungrang.

The more intense becomes such a wish of the people, the more ardently they support the repeated proposals of North Korea on North-South travel and cultural exchange. And at the same time the people's hatred for the U.S. imperialists and the Seoul regime which have rejected these correct proposals will become more fierce; it will give rise to a formidable force.

As is known to all, U.S. imperialism and its footmen—the Pak Jung Hi gang of traitors—are intent on depriving the people of freedom of speech and persecuting and even slaughtering the honest-minded pressmen.

Those who spoke or wrote articles on the country's unification were persecuted, and those magazines and newspapers which printed them went out of existence. Unbelievable, but such is the true picture of South Korea where an unprecedented tyranny reigns.

Why do the Seoul authorities get frightened so at the words "unification without outside interference"? Why are they persistently against North-South intercourse and travel? Why do they silence the newspapermen who call for tearing down the barrier?

The thief shudders at light. The same can be said of the U.S. imperialists who are desperately working to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, the Pak Jung Hi

(Continued on page 40)

THE COMMERCE TO SERVE THE PEOPLE

The commerce of our country is an important means in establishing economic ties between towns and the countryside, between industry and agriculture, and it is an important part of the country's national economy.

Our commerce based on socialist ownership of means of production is the most advanced one; its purpose, as in the case with production, is to meet the ever growing requirements of the people.

Therefore, profit-making is alien to it, only better and more prompt service is its concern, that is, to satisfy the needs of the people.

Stores are found in every community and they have things in a planned way for the convenience of the people.

Such characteristics of the socialist commerce in our country reflect the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government which regard the steady promotion of the people's material and cultural standards as the supreme law governing their activities.

The socialist trade came into being in our country first early in 1946, the second year after the country's liberation. There were two kinds, state-owned trade and co-operative commerce.

In the early days, the socialist commerce held only 3.5 per cent of the total volume of commodity turnover, while individual medium and petty merchants took up a dominant position in the domestic trade. Such being the situation, the state kept on strengthening the material foundation of the socialist commerce in every stage of the country's economic development to meet the re-

quirements of socialist construction. At the same time, it increased the commodity output in a planned way based on the development of industry and agriculture, and allocated and supplied these merchandise in a planned way, and enforced a correct price policy. The state adhered to the policy of continuously boosting the leading role of the socialist trade.

In the meantime, the state set up the marketing co-operatives and producers' and marketing co-operatives with private tradesmen so as to transform them into the socialist

working people. It was the Government's policy to turn to account the positive aspects of private traders, while restricting their negative side.

As a result, by 1958 the undivided sway of the socialist commerce was established with the completion of co-operation of private farming in the countryside and private trade and industry in town.

The expansion of the trade network and improved facilities and equipment play an important role in advancing our socialist trade.

In keeping with the modernization of facilities and equipment the com-

A night view of the Pyongyang Department Store



merce of our country shot up 10.8 times in the number of business establishments in 1965 as against 1946. There are two or three shops on the average in every village, even those hidden deep in the mountains included.

The main characteristic of our socialist trade is the rapidly increasing volume of commodities and the unique distribution and supply line set up by the Government.

Adhering to the independent national economic line, the country pursued the policy of developing simultaneously the industries under the central authorities and local industries for the production of consumer goods. It must be pointed out that this has been proved to be the proper way for the country to produce commodities the people need.

As a result, the country was able to increase the output of commodities to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the domestic markets; since 1960 our commerce has been able to satisfy the needs of the

people with home-made products.

Our commerce also can be characterized by the unique commodity circulation.

Relying on the superiority of the socialist planned economy, commodities are circulated in a planned way and all the unnecessary transport has been eliminated; thus, a system has been established to directly bring commodities from the places of production to the consumer areas. This made it possible to cut out undue expenses in the circulation of merchandise and reduce remarkably the cost; now the shipment charge is no more than 5 or 6 per cent on the average.

Another important point in the distribution and supply of merchandise in our trade is the price policy which is based on the principle of improving and stabilizing the life of the inhabitants of town and country in a well-balanced way.

In our country the people are supplied with the means of livelihood such as food grains and fuel almost

free of charge. Non-staple food and clothes are sold at very low prices. Particularly, the proportion of goods for children is increasing, while the prices of these goods are kept low. In this way, every consideration is directed to the sound growth of the young generation.

Profiteering and speculation are foreign to our trade, all the commodities are sold according to the state retail prices, and thus the people are protected from the losses caused by price fluctuations. They buy what they need paying the fixed price. One price prevails throughout the country.

Our socialist trade is based on the steady growth of purchasing power of the people. And this is another characteristic of our commerce.

Thanks to the rapid growth of the country's industry and agriculture, between 1960 and 1965 the purchasing power of the workers and office employees grew 1.5 time and that of the peasants 1.7 time.

The rapid growth of purchasing

power of the working people inevitably demands more goods; in 1965 the total volume of retail goods increased 6.9 times as against 1953. Among them marine products rose 16.1 times, edible oil 7.3 times, vegetables 36.4 times, fabrics 3.9 times, footwear 2.9 times. It speaks of the swiftly expanding markets, the constant growth of consumption, and the improvement in the quality of commodities.

The lofty ideological consciousness and creative activities of the socialist commercial workers who are determined to serve the people constitute the motive power for the advance of our socialist commerce.

There exist common interests and comradeship between the seller, the commercial worker, and the buyer, the people. Based on such social and economic relations our commercial workers go deep among the working people and look after their welfare. They do not know the notions of "sales first" or "profit first."

The workers in the field of trade are good housekeepers: they always



At a village store

study and acquaint themselves with what every family needs and send goods to homes and workshops. They wholeheartedly serve the

working people. With such commercial workers of the new type, the socialist trade of our country is flourishing.

A Village Store

CHOI TAI HEUI

RECENTLY we were in Songhwa village, Pyungwon County, South Pyungan Province. Everyone talked about the village store. They said the store was a good "housekeeper" for all the inhabitants.

THE VILLAGE HOUSEKEEPER

Treading the footpath between the fields hidden among tall corns, we were headed for the store. There was no question about that—another good year came to this village hemmed in on all sides by high and low mountains. I dare say they would not envy any village on the plain areas, judging from the crops in the fields.

We went over a hillock. A small crowd under a huge chestnut tree by the roadside came into sight. It was a mobile stand. Jun Yong Shik, a co-op farmer, who was accompanying me, said it was a travelling stand

of the village store, adding: "She comes out every day to the fields with all kinds of goods. We sure like her service." He added that for the convenience of the people the store people come to the field during the busy farming season and in winter time they visit every house taking orders.

Evidently, Ri In Sook, that was the name of the sales girl, had several orders to fulfil, too.

It was around the sunset time when we got to the store. The sun was hanging over the ridge in the west.

The store was not so big. There are some 500 families in the village. The store had two sales girls besides the manager. They had really arranged their place attractively.

As expected, dry goods and foodstuffs were on display—all sorts of daily items and fish, seasonings, sweets, cold beverages, canned goods, fruits, and others.

Oo Yong Hwa, the manager, told us that though her store usually kept some 500 different items of goods, it also took special orders from the customers.

She showed us a bundle of cards. She called it "our families' records." On each card were listed names, sex, ages of the family members and goods they would need in the year. These cards are made, she explained, at the beginning of the year. These help the store people get what and when for the village people.

We examined a few cards. On each card were listed what merchandise was needed by the family and when, and the measures the store had taken for secur-

ing the goods. The shop manager explained: "Of course, this is not enough. We are doing more to serve every family." She said the store people regularly visit the families to know their needs.

While we were talking, the store got more crowded. People homeward from the fields, school, and other places dropped in at the store to pick up something. I guessed this was the busiest time for the store. The manager too was behind the counter. Again we were impressed by their courtesy and wonderful service.

In the afternoon next day we went to a branch store. The branch store kept some merchandise for the convenience of the farmers, who lived in the neighbourhood.

The store had three such branch stores in the village.

PRICES DOWN, SALES UP

While we were in the village of Songhwa, we heard the news of price cuts on some daily necessities. Accordingly, the village store lowered prices on clothing apparels, underwear, plastic goods, etc.

A notice of new prices on the bulletin board in front of the store attracted much attention. According to the manager, the repeated government measures for price cuts lowered retail prices to 53 per cent in the last ten years and the peasants' life was as good as in the urban areas. The peasants' incomes are growing, too.

She showed us the store books. The volume of sales

in the 2nd quarter of this year surpassed far what they had planned. And during the past years, the yearly sales doubled nearly every year, which spoke of the co-op farmers' swelling incomes.

The co-op farm in Songhwa has enjoyed bumper crops these years, and the shares of each family rose considerably: compared with 1960, in 1965 the grain distribution to every household increased 174 per cent and cash income several times. The rise in the volume of sales is also accountable to the growing production and supply.

Until a few years back, the store used to get one shipment of goods a week from the county retail managing office, but they get more than twice now. By chance, I had an opportunity to talk to Kim Yoon Bok, chief of the retail section of the county people's committee, who dropped into the store.

The chief explained to us: "Needless to say, all our stores are stocked with goods produced in the country; and in our county last year 45 per cent of all the re-tailed merchandise was what our county turned out. Of course, it was not bad, but we are working hard to have more local products."

These words spoke of the big role our local industries are playing in expanding the output of daily items.

Wishing them yet greater successes we left the village.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

A 16-year-old boy is sick in a stable; the boy is a third-year student of the West Middle School, Kwangjoo, South Korea. He has been known as the "brain" among his schoolmates, and the boy, his name is Jung Hyun Kyoony, works hard, too.

It was early this year that Hyun Kyoony, his mother, and 13-year-old sister Ai Soon moved to a stable attached to the house of Jun Tai Pyung at 177 Yangrim-dong street in Kwangjoo.

They cleaned the stable reeking of foul smell and floored it with boards. And the new occupants brought in their meagre belongings—a torn umbrella, some old dresses, and a few pieces of dishes. The stable is everything for them, the living room, the kitchen...

That night, gazing up at the Great Bear seen through the ceiling, Hyun Kyoony pondered over what next.

Abject poverty always shadowed them. Though everyone thought Hyun Kyoony was a bright boy he could not study freely as the family was so poor.

His father died when Hyun Kyoony was two. The death of the breadwinner was too heavy a burden for his mother who had to take care of the two children. Their life was poverty itself. But she made up her mind to send her children, a boy and a girl, to school in any circumstances.

When Hyun Kyoony was 7, the mother sold what was left of their property—a small plot and belongings—and quit their village for Kwangjoo, where they rented a room and Hyun Kyoony entered a primary

school.

The mother did everything to send the boy to school and feed the family. At times she was a seamstress, then a maid. She thought of becoming a peddler; but where would she get the money for it?

Hyun Kyoony did well at school; he was at the head of the class and finished the school with honours. Then he passed successfully the West Middle School entrance examination. It was a joyous event for the family, but not long! To pass the entrance exam was one thing, and to attend the school was something else. He had to pay the entrance fee. Anxious for the boy's future, mother decided to use the money she had saved for house rent.

But the landlord would not wait and evicted them. That was how they moved into the stable—Hyun Kyoony became a newsboy after school. At night he studied hard by lamp light. The whole family always went without lunch. At school Hyun Kyoony's teacher sometimes shared his lunch with the boy. Of the food the family had, the stable owner said: "I think they ate only two times a day, but the stuff they ate was something that you can hardly call food."

Before long, Ai Soon, Hyun Kyoony's sister, entered the Junnam Girls' Middle School.

Again the mother had to raise the money for the entrance fee. There was hardly anything in the house that would bring money. Where would they get such a big sum of money? By needle work? By shoe-polishing or being a newsboy?

Hyun Kyoony was at his wit's end,

looking at his weeping sister. Unless one has money, however talented one may be, there is no way for one in South Korea. One's ambitions are only empty ones. In South Korea suffering and misery are the lot of the poor. Hyun Kyoony's heart pained as he thought of his aging mother and young sister being trampled down and insulted. He shouted to himself: "This is a living hell!" It made him sick and his young heart was tortured. In the end, he became bed-ridden.

One of the South Korean publications wrote:

"On April 10, the boy was treated at a hospital; his teacher raised the money for him. The doctors are saying his case is one of nervous breakdown and undernourishment, and he has to stay in hospital two or three months..."

But such a long hospitalization was beyond the reach of this family who did not know where their next meal would come from. By the sick boy lying on the floor his mother had to hold up an umbrella over his head as the roof leaked. She said in tears: "We have not offended anyone, but what a trouble we are going through!"

Things like this are only possible in South Korea, the heaven for the privileged, the hell for the poor.

Numberless boys and girls are barred from learning. Many go begging and sell even their blood.

They curse in unison the Yankee invaders and the Pak Jung Hi clique that have driven them into such a plight. And the South Korean youth and students are fighting against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation.

national split. To say nothing of the North-South intercourse including the exchange of journalists and travel, the country's unification—the supreme task of the nation—should be materialized.

At first, democratization of South Korean society, freedom of speech included, must come.

To guarantee for everyone freedom to see, hear, and speak is the primary principle of human rights. That newspapermen, the spokesmen of public opinion, should be able to carry out their work unmolested, discriminate the good from the bad, and reflect truthfully the voices of the people, is a basic right to them. Consequently, North and South Korean journalists should be able to travel any place in their own country for news reporting.

And there is little doubt that their just and ready pen will contribute greatly to connecting the broken veins of the nation and to the restoration of the country.

Pak Jung Hi's "Agriculture-first Policy"

HONG DOO WON

A SPEECH IN A TOWNSHIP

On May 27 this year Kim Jong Pil, the second man of the South Korean ruling party, made a speech in a township, Wanjo County, North Julla Province. He had been on an electioneering tour. There will be another set of elections to elect the "president" and the "national assembly" next year in South Korea. And Kim Jong Pil in the hope of swaying the peasants' votes to his party's candidates spoke about the "government agricultural policy" and its "achievements."

For the occasion the small theatre was packed with peasants—some made a surprised look at the speaker's words, others wore an indifferent look, and many dozed off. As soon as his speech-making was over, an angry voice burst out from the audience.

"You said plenty. But tell us exactly what you have done for us." Kim Jong Pil so dumbfounded at the unexpected question made no reply and backed out of the place.

Even after the speaker ran away the peasants could not control their anger, and cursed the puppet authorities. They said: "We have a few complaints to make!" "Why does the government always trouble the peasants?"

Such a pointblank question of the peasants, the South Korean publications said, shows how intense the distrust and ill-feeling that they hold against the Pak Jung Hi regime, and was an expression of the peasants' wrath.

SUGAR-COATED "PROMISES"

Pak Jung Hi has made one promise after another to the peasantry: "We'll make the peasants get rid of usurious debts," "We'll boost production so as to attain self-sufficiency in food, and adjust farm prices," "We'll distribute fertilizer in time and not raise its price," "We'll appropriate funds to expand farm land and develop farming techniques," and many more. Pak Jung Hi calls all those promises and his policy the "agriculture-first policy," saying that it is for "modernization of agriculture."

Once Pak Jung Hi and his followers were quite enthusiastic. They were to exhibit how the policy and modernization would work. They have designated several villages as "model villages."

At the entrance to such villages one can see a big pole bearing the words: "model village," "one-star vil-

lage," "two-star village," etc.

The Pak Jung Hi regime, bestowing special favours on these "model villages," made quite a noise about "wonderful developments" as if the Shangri-la had come.

However, all this was for sheer deception. Soon it was proved the "model villages" were little different from the rest of the villages, groaning under the heavy load of debt and poverty. Such is the picture of today's South Korean countryside!

THE CASE OF JANGROK VILLAGE

The village is in Kwangsan County, North Julla Province. With its over 50 families and 85 *jungbo* of fields (1 *jungbo* equals some 0.993 hectare), the village was once a "three-star model village." Today the three-star model village post is rotting at the entrance to the village. Then the Jangrok bridge which was built over the brook for the "big wheels" has crumbled, too.

This is not the whole story. The Pak Jung Hi regime loaned the peasants of this village some 100,000 won each for building hen-houses and 5,000 won for changing the grass roofs to tiled ones. (The money was given only to those who can refund it.) But long before the date of repayment the Seoul regime demanded the peasants to pay back the money. As a result, the chicken-coops were half-finished, the roofs were half thatched and half tiled! To pay back the loans and the money for stuffs which they were forced to buy, the peasants had to give them what money they had. Some peasants even sold cattle and pigs, many sold their meagre belongings not excluding the small plots they used to till. However, the villagers still owe some 1,000,000 won. Now the village is blaming the model village affair. They are saying if they had not become a "model village" they would not have been in such a fix. Such is what "benefit" Pak's "agriculture-first policy" is doing to the South Korean peasants. The ugly, neglected poles, the half-finished hen-houses, the growing debts, bailiff's attachment tickets—this is about all the people of Jangrok village got from Pak's "agriculture-first policy."

DEEP-ROOTED POVERTY

South Korea is known for what is called "spring poverty" which comes every year.

The "spring poverty" means the period when the

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clique, are afraid of the journalists, whose pen will create a stir in the minds of the people and pave the way for North-South intercourse and the country's unification.

That is why they have left no stone unturned to fortify the barrier between North and South, sow discord among the Koreans, and perpetuate the territorial division of Korea.

The root cause of misfortune and hardships the Korean people suffer lies with U.S. imperialism, the author of Korea's split. The U.S. aggressive army should withdraw unconditionally from South Korea at once. They have no ground, none whatsoever, for remaining in South Korea.

The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation that enjoys a long history. No longer can we tolerate the

peasants have finished grain they had harvested and it is some time before new barley comes out. In short, it refers to the time when they run out of provisions.

Numerous tragedies take place during this "period of spring poverty." Hoping to find something to eat, the hungry people, young and old, go to the mountains and fields to pick up grass and peel the tree bark. They also borrow grains from the rich at a high interest of 100 per cent, sometimes even 200 per cent! Yet, they cannot sustain themselves. In the end, many of them sell their houses and farmlands and go to cities to try their luck there.

Many factors are advanced for such a miserable situation. But mainly from the cruel colonial and feudal exploitation of the peasants and the ever declining agriculture of South Korea.

In South Korea it is estimated there are some 2,400,000 peasant households and about 2,180,000 *jungbo* of cultivated fields. The figures mean every peasant household works on 0.9 *jungbo* of land on an average. But the truth is that out of the total number of farmers more than 40 per cent work on less than 0.5 *jungbo* of land. And some 1,200,000 households, half of the total number, are tenants who pay 50-60 per cent of the harvests for rent. On top of it, the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique force the peasants to pay a hundred and one kinds of taxes and fees. According to *Josun Ilbo*, a South Korean paper, there are more than 40 kinds of taxes and fees the peasants have to pay.

As is seen above, the South Korean peasants work on small plots, and most part of their harvests is taken away. Under the circumstances, it is out of the question for the peasants even to think of technical improvement and extended reproduction. They are hungry, and their lot is going from bad to worse year by year.

DOUBLED PILLAGE

As is shown, Pak's "agriculture-first policy" is nothing but a deception from beginning to end. All the puppet regime has done is to cause more misery for the South Korean peasantry ever since it came out

TO SQUEEZE THE PEASANTS DRY



with the "agriculture-first policy."

To be sure, they habitually speak of large funds for agriculture. It is estimated South Korea needs 70,000,000,000 won every year if it is to help agriculture at all. But this year's budget earmarked only 9,500,000,000 won, about 12 per cent of what is needed, for agriculture. But even such a meagre sum they did not spend. In the first half of this year they made an appropriation of 1,560,000,000 won. At first, they said that the fund will have to be refunded by the end of September, but they forcibly collected it at the end of May, plus a huge interest.

The same is true with the "farm price policy."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime "buys up" millions of *suk* of provisions (1 *suk* equals 150 kg.) from the peasants every year. But the prices cover only 60-70 per cent of the production cost.

This summer barley was bought at the price of 60 per cent of the cost. While buying agricultural produce from the peasants at such a low price, the Pak Jung Hi clique are continuously raising the prices of fertilizer, farm-tools, and goods imported from the United States. Last year alone, the prices of such goods climbed 20 per cent.

PEASANT'S LIFE AGGRAVATED

The South Korean peasants toil and moil all the year round. The puppet regime forces them to sell agricultural produce at a price lower than the production cost. Besides, they have to pay 3,200,000,000 won for farm-rent, 1,600,000,000 won for irrigation charges, 12,800,000,000 won for indirect taxes, and 7,000,000,000 won for miscellaneous fees. Such being the case, only hunger, debt, and desperation are the lot of the peasants. At present, more than 92 per cent of all farm households in South Korea are immersed in debt. The total amount of debt is 50,000,000,000 won, an increase of 5,000,000,000 won over 1964. The worst part of it, it keeps growing.

As a result, the peasants quit the countryside, some 60,000 families every year. They are headed for cities where the jobless are teeming due to the collapse of industry. So, even if the peasants come to the city, would they find jobs? It is not an accident that the South Korean peasants call Pak Jung Hi's "agriculture-first policy" a "policy of giving up farming" and a "policy of killing the peasants."

Thus the Pak Jung Hi clique is set to fleece the peasants for the huge military and police expenditures. The puppet regime keeps expanding armaments, and its tyranny is getting worse—all this to stifle the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime and to bolster the tottering U.S. colonial rule.

Two Worlds

BOUNDLESS GRATITUDE

RI CHOON BAN

Day Nursery

Pyongyang Electric Appliances
Factory

Chung Ki can walk now. I am his mother, and I feel I am the happiest woman in the whole world.

Had it not been for this good society, my boy would have been handicapped for the rest of his life. And whenever I think of this, my heart is filled with endless gratitude to the country.

Chung Ki is nine years old this year.

Ordinarily the mother feels proud and happy when she sees her child growing up. But this was not the case with me. After a serious illness in his infancy he could not stand on his feet!

But there was no help for it. He is my flesh and blood! I have brought him up. I always felt sorry for him and pitied him. How my heart was rent! Tears stood always in my eyes. People told me that my boy's legs were not curable.

But I wanted to do everything for him. One day six years ago I took the boy to the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital. After a careful investigation the surgeons said that the boy was too young for operation and that he should wait a few more years for that.

It greatly disappointed me. And I thought that since nothing could be done for him the doctors spoke so out of politeness. Heartbreaking as it was, I had to give up all hopes for the boy. It seemed I was facing a blank wall.

Then one summer day in 1964, four years after that, an unexpected letter came to me. It was from Dr. Ri Yung Ryul, surgeon at the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital. The letter said that now the boy had grown up enough to be under the knife so I should bring him to hospital.



Just think! It was four years ago that I was at the hospital. Yet the surgeon remembered my poor child and worried about him. I was moved to tears thinking how wonderful our doctors were—the doctors who are working so faithfully to serve the people and make them live healthily and happily.

It was late in the evening when I got the letter. Yes, I read it over and over. I could not fall into sleep. The following morning, I took Chung Ki, then 8 years old, to the hospital, and before long he was operated on his feet. Whenever I went to the hospital, I saw with my own eyes how devotedly the doctors treated the boy. I shed tears of gratitude.

After four months of hospitalization Chung Ki was discharged. Believe it or not, he walked out of the

hospital in steady steps!

Here I feel I must tell one incident that I experienced in my younger days.

I was born into a hired-hand's family. I had an elder sister. One day my sister—we were always hungry—went to the mountain and picked up some edible herbs. But suddenly she got awfully sick. She must have eaten some poisonous weeds. My mother ran to hospital in the hope to save her. But the hospital refused to treat my sister because they diagnosed my mother's purse first. In the end, my sister died. But such days are gone, for good.

The surgeons of the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital did not forget my child for four years and wrote me asking that I should bring him to hospital. The doctors operated on him and gave him expensive medicines. The Government bore all expenses; even food was given to him free of charge.

My boy can walk because we are living under the wonderful system of socialism—we have a free medical service, too. If it had been the old society, it would have been utterly out of the question for me, a poor working woman, to have him treated by a doctor. I would not have even dreamt of seeing my boy standing on his feet and running. He is in school.

Now gloom has been lifted from our home, and there are happy laughter.

Higher than the sky and deeper than the sea is the solicitude of the state that has made my child walk.

I resolve. I shall devote my all to socialist construction and prosperity of the country. And I will bring up my child into a good worker for the country.

WE WANT OUR MAMA BACK, PLEASE

From a shack in Shinheung-dong, Taejon, South Korea, are heard pitiful cries of four little children. They are hungry, and they are calling out for their mother.

They are Choi Soon Ai, age 11, and her three little sisters. Their mother, Pak Ok Yup, had been a cake-peddler. She had to support her bed-



JAPANESE MONOPOLY CAPITAL IN SOUTH KOREA

RI HYO BUM

WITH the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists under U.S. manipulation, the Japanese monopolists are rushing all the more to South Korea.

This year alone, there has been a number of agents of Japanese monopoly capital coming to South Korea; there were economic survey parties and representatives of the medium- and small-size shipbuilders' association of Japan, the Toyota Automobile Co., and the federation of Japanese fishing co-operatives. Then came directors of the Mitsui Bussan Co., Shibaura Electric Appliances Co., and Ishikawajima Heavy Industry Co. There were also many tourists, inspection groups and others who came to South Korea under various names to pave the way for Japanese Zaibatsu. It has been reported that there were some 7,000 Japanese visitors to South Korea from January to April this year alone.

In the meantime Japanese firms in South Korea, over one hundred of them, are stepping up their activities in all branches of the South Korean economy.

The Japanese monopolies revived by Washington are working desperately to militarize Japan's economy and win new markets in the world, especially in South-east Asia, so as to escape from the black shadows of overproduction.

To pile up huge profits in overseas markets, they feel, they have to acquire cheap labour force and raw

materials. And South Korea fits fine in this picture.

According to the Japanese monopolists, judging from its economic structure and level Japan leads in heavy and chemical industries and it is in possession of highly developed techniques and capital, whereas the contrary is true of South Korea. Therefore, Japan should, they claim, develop heavy and chemical industries, and South Korea agriculture and light industry.

It is their aim to keep the South Korean economy in the backward colonial status and turn South Korea into a market for its goods, a place for cheap labour force, and a source of raw materials.

To this end, the Japanese monopolists have contracted various agreements with the South Korean regime or individual comprador capitalists—agreements of "credit," "investment," "technical aid," "trade," "bonded industry," etc.

The amount of credit and investment that has been agreed upon or is being done between the Japanese monopolists and the South Korean regime is over 500,000,000 dollars after the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." All these are short-term loans with a high rate of interest, the repayment of which is vouched by the South Korean regime.

Under the "technical aid" Japanese Zaibatsu is sending technicians to South Korea to introduce Japanese techniques and machines in order to collect exorbitant prices for the old equipment of low efficiency and put the economy of South Korea under its control.

ridden husband and the four children. She may have been on her feet the whole day, but her earning was so meagre, never enough for the family, six of them. Very often she had to get rice on credit. Before she knew it, she was over head and ears in debt.

One day the rice-shop owner came to her house calling up the debt. When he found out that she could not pay, he took her to the police station. In November 1965 she was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

After she had been thrown into jail, another misfortune befell the little children. Their poor father,

shocked by his wife's imprisonment, took a turn for the worse and died. Now the little children helpless cried and cried bitterly by their death father. The next morning the villagers held a funeral.

The children all alone cried out for their mother every night. Their sorrowful lamentation kept the whole village wakeful. The villagers cursed the corrupt South Korean society where such a tragedy takes place almost every day.

When the day broke, the children, sitting side by side, waited for their mother to come back home. They implored the grown-ups with tear-

ful eyes: "Please, we want our mama back!"

Their faces were all swollen from hunger. However, the cold-hearted rice-shop owner, to whom money meant everything, seized even their shack, throwing the children on the streets.

Writing about the plight of the four children, *Taejon Ilbo* of South Korea on April 10 asked: "These innocent kids, having no place to go and no one to rely upon, are crying out for their mama every night. Should the mother still be kept behind the bars, though the husband is dead and her little ones are made shelterless?"

Trade has been an important vehicle for Japan to dispose its surplus goods and avert depression at home.

Japanese Zaibatsu attaches much importance to bonded industry under which a wide variety of goods are produced, from knitted underwear to communication and transport machinery.

It must be added that the Japanese monopolists rake in fabulous profits by selling its surplus goods and techniques to South Korea and employing South Korean workers to whom they pay no more than one-third or one-fifth of what they pay workers in Japan.

The scheme of the Japanese monopolists to penetrate into South Korea under U.S. occupation enjoys Washington's blessing.

For long the U.S. imperialists have foreseen the service of Japanese militarism in their aggression on the Far East.

It is the basis of Washington's policy for South Korea that Japan after the Second World War is embracing all the old colonial rulers, and that today it is holding the Pak Jung Hi regime of South Korea under its control and it can more effectively make the South Korean regime serve its ends than the American government can. Thus Washington has paved the way for the Japanese militarists to re-invade South Korea and stage aggression on Asia in the hope to bolster its crumbling colonial rule in South Korea.

With the penetration of Japanese capital into South Korea under U.S. wing, South Korea's economy is going from bad to worse. The medium- and small-size enterprises that take the absolute majority of national industry in South Korea are going bankrupt, the peasants are forced to sell their produce at a low price, and

the fishing boats are driven out by the well-equipped Japanese fishing fleet.

The coming of Japanese capital into South Korea is laying another obstacle in the way of Korea's unification.

The Japanese monopolists together with the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique, U.S. henchmen, are working to block the struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification so that they can keep all their privileges in South Korea.

But their wild dreams of re-invading South Korea and aggression on Asia cannot come true.

The Korean people are resolutely struggling to frustrate the schemes of the Japanese monopolists who are posed for the reinvansion of South Korea, to make the U.S. and Japanese aggressors go from South Korea, and to achieve the country's unification by Koreans without outside interference.

A "GUIDE" — TRAITOR



Pak Jung Hi

Japanese monopoly capitalists

TERRORISM IN SOUTH KOREA

It happened in a main street of Seoul on May 9 this year.

A man named Pak Han Sang was attacked by two ruffians when he was walking along the street with one of his friends. He was seriously wounded.

Pak Han Sang is a member of an Opposition party in the "National Assembly" of South Korea.

Who were the terrorists? Well, not so long ago he had moved in the Assembly to dissolve the "Central Intelligence Office," one of Pak Jung Hi's special agencies for fascist terrorism.

Following the attack on Pak Han Sang, a series of terrorism occurred against many politicians and newspapermen of South Korea—the Opposition assemblymen Ri Chul Seung, and the

chief of the editorial department of the "Donga Daily," a producer of the Donga Broadcasting Station, and others.

A bitter voice against the raging terrorism is rising in South Korea. Especially, the opposition parties are roaring: If national assembly members are made victims of the terrorists it is not too difficult to picture how the life will be with the common people.

To be sure, Pak Jung Hi has attempted to hush up the assemblyman Pak's case. Hurriedly they bought a certain Im, who was ready to "confess" the attack. Pak Jung Hi and his gang wanted to silence public opinion by producing the "criminal."

But, the whole thing fell flat when two men, a certain Kim and a certain

Yang, exposed the farce; "criminal" Im also made a public announcement!

Surprised at the turn of events, the puppet regime had their police arrest the two men who exposed the case under a framed-up charge of burglary, a sort of terrorism in revenge.

Terrorism to politicians, the farce of catching the culprits, violence in revenge—these are the true picture of the fascist rule in South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, completely isolated from the South Korean people, do not choose ways and means in their attempt to prop up their staggering rule. Whole South Korea is covered with a network of countless violence organizations such as the police, intelligence agents, and terrorists.

The situation there is getting worse; now one neither can walk along the street nor speak with a peace of mind.

FLAMES OF INDIGNATION

RI JI YONG

It was thirty-seven years ago, the morning of October 30, 1929.

In a train on the Kwangjoo-Rajoo line in South Julla province, the southwestern part of Korea, a group of Japanese middle school students insulted a Korean girl who was on her way to school. And this aroused the indignation of Korean boys on the train, who, as soon as the train got into Kwangjoo Station, strongly demanded the Japanese to make an apology for their outrageous act.

However, the haughty Japanese rowdies, instead of apologizing, launched into abuses against the Korean youths. And it enraged the Korean boys more and they fixed the Japanese hoodlums.

In the meantime the Japanese policemen came and assaulted the Korean students like mad without rhyme or reason. Many were put under arrest. In the latter part of the day the *Koshu Nippo*, a Japanese daily, came out with an article maliciously distorting the facts and demanding stern measures against the Korean nation.

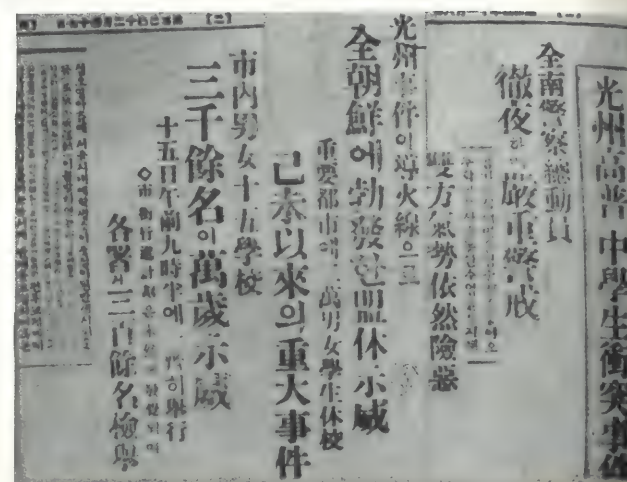
On November 1, some 300 Japanese middle school students and teachers, carrying rifles with them and led by a military officer—their military instructor—rushed to Kwangjoo Station and turned upon the Korean students who were waiting for the train. At the news of the Japanese onslaught some 200 Korean students charged there, holding the clubs the rice-mill workers had prepared. There ensued a fierce hand-to-hand fight.

The pent-up resentment of the youths and people of Korea against Japanese imperialism exploded.

The period was marked with unspeakable Japanese exploitation and oppression, and the Korean people only knew misfortune and hardship.

As a result, the contradictions between the Korean nation and Japanese colonialists were coming to a head. In the closing years of the 20's the revolutionary movement in Korea saw a great upsurge. Starting with the general strike in Wonsan, the struggle of the workers and peasants intensified. Strikes, demonstrations, raids, revolts took place, and the fight against Japanese imperialism was greatly strengthened. And the struggle of the Korean youths became more vigorous—the youths who had long opposed the Japanese imperialists, their colonial policy, enslavement education, schemes for extinguishing the Korean culture. Such sharpening anti-Japanese feelings of the nation turned the Kwangjoo incident into a nation-wide anti-Japanese movement.

By November 3, the spark of the fight spread to all schools in the city of Kwangjoo; all Korean students, boys and girls, combined to boycott the school and marched along the main street, singing militant songs.



Papers reporting the students' strike in Kwangjoo on November 3, 1929

They were carrying clubs with them, too.

The student demonstrators clashed with the Japanese police in many places, and raided the *Koshu Nippo* office. They went round the city, distributing handbills. "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Abolish the colonial enslavement education system!" These were some of their slogans.

The patriotic students of Kwangjoo sent their emissaries to various parts of the land calling upon the entire people to rise up in the struggle against Japan.

A few days later, there were huge anti-Japanese demonstrations. In the ranks of the demonstrators were to be seen even primary school children, their parents, and ordinary citizens. There were bloody clashes with the police and fire-brigades.

The patriotic struggle launched by the students in Kwangjoo inflamed the anti-Japanese spirit of the youths and students across the country.

At the news of the students' struggle in Kwangjoo, the students of the Paijai High School in Seoul, where I was a third-year student then, unable to suppress their anger at Japanese imperialism, decided to join in the struggle. Organizations were set up everywhere to support the Kwangjoo students. And in Seoul a committee came into being to guide the struggle, under whose guidance my school gathered on the playground and held a meeting where Japanese enslavement education was severely condemned. Demonstrations ensued.

We marched through the heart of Seoul, chanting the slogans: "Long live Korea's independence!" "Abolish Japanese colonial enslavement education system!" "Down with Japanese imperialism!" The Japanese mounted police appeared and tried to block our way.

They did all the savagery against our ranks. They took away a number of students and wounded many. But they could not stop us; we hit them with stones, and fists flew.

The following day, too, the struggle continued. We threw window panes, desks, and chairs at the police who had besieged the school-building. We saw the students of the Ewha Girl's High School opposite ours, too, joining in the struggle.

Soon all Korean schools in Seoul went on strike. Anti-Japanese demonstrations were held, and clashes with the armed police took place in all parts of the city.

By this time the students' fight against the Japanese imperialists was on throughout the country.

The anti-Japanese fight of the students which started with the Kwangjoo incident as a momentum, continued for many months.

Between November 1929 and April 1930, 194 schools and 60,000 students partook in the struggle.

Moreover, the workers in many parts of the country launched sympathy strikes. Also the broad sections of the people came out in support of the students' patriotic struggle.

It must be pointed out, however, that the struggle fell short of its goal due to the cruel suppressive measures of the Japanese imperialists. Yet, the Kwangjoo students' movement revealed to the full the surging, revolutionary spirit of the Korean youths and dealt a telling blow at the Japanese colonial rule.

Thirty-seven years have passed since then. But the fight is still going on. South Korea is under U.S. occu-

pation, and the youths and students and people are being persecuted by the U.S. imperialists who came to take the place of the Japanese. And the youths and students are waging a patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and in defence of the glory of the country and nation.

They who have inherited the patriotic traditions of the revolutionary forerunners, overthrew in April 1960 the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, a U.S. stooge, demanding a new government and a new system. In 1964, starting with the March 24 demonstrations against the criminal "Seoul-Tokyo talks" there was the seventy-day struggle leading to the June 3 uprisings against U.S. imperialism and its puppets—the Pak Jung Hi clique—which shook U.S. colonial rule to its very foundations. In August 1965, too, there was another valiant struggle in South Korea, this time, against the U.S.-inspired "South Korea-Japan talks" and Japanese reinvasion of South Korea.

And the anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean youths and students is going on as fiercely as ever.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are resorting to every inhuman means to suppress the patriotic struggle. However, the South Korean youths and students and people who are fired with ardent patriotism are not to be daunted. They are fighting, united firmly under the banner of anti-America and national salvation, to overthrow the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and safeguard the honour of the country and nation. And the ultimate victory will be on their side.

Oil painting: "Students' Strike in Kwangjoo"



Master and Servant Relations

KIM SANG KUL

As the world knows well, the United States landing in South Korea in 1945 set up a military government, whose force gave birth to the South Korean puppet regime in August 1948. Then on September 11 of the same year the U.S. concluded "an agreement on transfer of finance and property" with the puppet regime.

The agreement ordained that the South Korean regime is to take over all the laws, statutes, and regulations made by the U.S. military government in South Korea.

With this, the Seoul puppet regime committed itself to enforce all the colonial enslavement policies that the U.S. had practiced in South Korea for three years since its occupation.

The "agreement" also prescribed that the U.S. government has the right to claim any property with all its belongings in South Korea, movable or immovable, if the U.S. government so desires, and that the South Korean regime is obliged to hand over the ownership to the U.S.

In short, it is stated that the United States can seize whatever it wants in South Korea.

On December 10, 1948 was concluded between the U.S. government and the South Korean puppet regime the so-called South Korea-U.S. assistance agreement. On the strength of this agreement the U.S., as the price for its "aid" to South Korea, is given the "rights" to control and manage South Korea's economy as a whole; it would control, dispose, exploit, and distribute natural resources of South Korea. Then the issuing of currency, finance and credit, holding of foreign currency, export and import, compulsory collection of grains and rationing of provisions are also to be put under U.S. rule.

Thus, the Seoul regime not only handed over all economic rights to the U.S., but also agreed to bear obligations to eliminate all the obstacles in transporting wealth of South Korea to the United States.

During the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) Washington made the puppet regime sign many more agreements which would reinforce its colonial domination and plunder in South Korea.

The "agreement on economic co-ordination between South Korea and the U.N. command" was concluded on May 24, 1952. The agreement set up the "South Korea-U.S. joint economic committee" whose job was to study and review all the economic plans of South Korea. Thus the agreement gave the U.S. the right to the

over-all interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

In October 1953 after the ceasefire of the Korean war the United States violating the Korean Armistice Agreement concluded the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" which aims at the permanent stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea.

This clearly showed once again the true colour of Washington's aggressive policy on South Korea—it would make South Korea a permanent U.S. colony and war base. Besides, according to "the joint economic committee's agreement on the plan of economic reconstruction and financial stabilization" concluded on December 14, 1953, the U.S. representative in the "ROK-U.S. joint economic committee" was empowered to decide the dollar-South Korean money exchange rate, control the market prices, and to purchase, bring in and allocate the "aid" goods.

Through such pacts and agreements the U.S. has reduced South Korea into a full colony and war base and put the whole economy of South Korea under its thumb.

Then came the "ROK-U.S. treaty of friendship, trade and navigation" on November 28, 1956, which recognized unlimited rights of the Americans to engage in any field of commerce, industry, finance and other profit-making activities in South Korea. Moreover, it was stipulated that even when the Americans committed crimes the South Korean authorities could not prosecute them, nor could it impose taxes upon them. It was tantamount to recognizing the extraterritorial privileges for the Americans!

Furthermore, the U.S. worked out the "ROK-U.S. agreement on economy and technique" on February 8, 1961, under the plea of simplifying all the pacts and agreements hitherto concluded.

Under the agreement South Korea undertook a series of obligations while all the rights of the U.S. were guaranteed. For example, the South Korean regime is bound to conform itself to U.S. laws and regulations in all its actions, while the rulers of Washington were given the right to observe and review South Korea's planning and its records without any restriction. The South Korean regime is also bound to supply to the maximum man-power and materials needed by the U.S. for its preparations for aggression. On top of it, the agreement stated that the Seoul puppet regime should grant diplomatic privileges to all the American personnel and their families in South Korea, and ex-

empt them from taxation.

The "agreement" was truly a document which defined the relations between the suzerain state and the colony. It is no wonder then the agreement should arouse a violent storm of protest among the people of South Korea; it was an object of hot disputes even in South Korea's "national assembly." South Korean assemblymen reproached: "The agreement reminds us of the 1905 protectorate treaty which paved the way for Japanese imperialism to annex Korea. It is the most disgraceful agreement in world diplomatic history." (South Korean news agency "Dongyang," February 13, 1961.)

At present the U.S. maintains some 60,000 troops in South Korea, an arm of U.S. colonial rule over South Korea. They are placed outside all realms of law, which means the U.S. soldiers' violence and outrages in South Korea will go on unpunished.

The "ROK-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" which was concluded on July 9, 1966, twenty-one years after the U.S. landing in South Korea, is one that defined once again in black and white the master and servant relations, recognizing the extraterritorial rights of the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea.

Such nature can be seen in the article on "the criminal procedure" which can be called the highlight of the 31-article agreement. It states that the U.S. is empowered to handle all criminal cases committed by U.S. military personnel in South Korea against inhabitants. According to the "agreement," the U.S. army authorities are to prosecute all the criminal cases committed by the U.S. troops and American civilians attached to the U.S. army while they are on duty. And the South Korean puppet regime can have the "right to preliminary hearings" on those cases that the Americans commit when they are off duty. And even in such cases only the U.S. army has the right to define whether the crime was made "while on duty" or "off duty".

South Korea's right to preliminary hearings has to be exercised within 15 days after the crime is committed; otherwise the right will be lost automatically, and the U.S. would take over. Moreover, if the U.S. army demands the South Korean authorities to forego with the preliminary hearings the South Korean regime must comply with it unless it is an important case. In short, the South Korean regime is at the mercy of the U.S. army even in exercising its "rights" to preliminary hearings.

Also on the question of indemnity for damages caused by the U.S. army, the "agreement" declares that the U.S. army is not to compensate for damages to the puppet government's property used by the U.S. army "in the course of carrying out the duty". On the other hand, the agreement has worked out many complex procedures to hinder the South Korean inhabitants from making any claims for damages they suffered at the hands of U.S. soldiers. And even when any indemnity claims are made, the agreement is written in such a way that the U.S. army would pay only after its re-checking and adjusting of the case. Hence, it is the U.S. army that decides one-sidedly whether it is to pay for

the damages it caused or not.

Further on, the "agreement" contains a section which defines the "rights" of the workers employed by the U.S. army. The U.S. would not recognize all the essential rights of the workers—the rights to trade union, collective bargaining, and strike—under the pretext of "military requirements." The "agreement" also refuses the South Korean regime to impose custom duties and taxes upon those imported goods for P.X., daily necessities and stationery and other trades of the U.S. army, civilians and their families. On top of it, the U.S. army is allowed to use lands, buildings, and various establishments of the South Korean people without any compensation. In a word, through this "agreement" the U.S. army is granted special rights in the economic field to acquire the title to huge property it has already requisitioned without any compensation. Moreover, the limitless plunder is authorized in the future.

The South Korean puppet regime has concluded more than 60 such submissive, unequal treaties and agreements with the U.S. since it was set up in 1948.

Washington has thoroughly bound the South Korean authorities with these treaties and agreements, and the South Korean regime can do nothing without authorization and consent of the U.S. government.

In reality, the U.S. embassy in Seoul, the "U.S. International Development Agency" in South Korea, the "U.N. Command" and the like constitute the backbone of the U.S. ruling machinery. The U.S. embassy in Seoul is to all intents and purposes the government-general. It has a large staff, bigger than what the Japanese government-general had during its rule over Korea. The "U.S. International Development Agency in South Korea" is not by any means a small set-up staffed with more than 3,000 Americans to rule South Korea's economy.

The United States has thousands of American "advisers" in all ministries and bureaus of the South Korean puppet regime, economic organs, major industrial enterprises, and banks to govern all actions of these set-ups.

The prerogatives of the supreme command of the South Korean army are under the U.S. army commander. The U.S. army command in South Korea dispatches "advisers" down to the level of regiments of the South Korean army to have all military affairs of the puppet regime under its control. It is the U.S. army commander that decides organization, equipment, movement, and deployment of the South Korean army. Even the promotion of officers, drill and vacations of the South Korean soldiers have to have approval of the U.S. army commander.

Today, nothing is left untouched by the tentacles of the U.S. aggressors in every phase of life in South Korea, political, economic, cultural, and military. Without the U.S. command's approval nothing, however trivial it may be, can be handled.

The Pak Jung Hi gang of South Korea is no more than a group of puppets which only dance to the tune of their masters, U.S. government.



Ancient walls on Mt. Jungbang

Jungbangsan Walls

MT. JUNGBANG is about 8 kilometres northeast of Sariwon City, the seat of North Hwanghai Province, and there are old walls on the mountain. The walls rank among the oldest ones in the country.

The mountain itself is a renowned scenic place. Precipi-

Time-honoured buildings and a five-story stone pagoda in the compound of the Sungboolsa Temple in Mt. Jungbang



tous ridges soar high in the sky while a deep river skirts them—the mountain is a natural fortress. Our ancestors taking advantage of these natural conditions of Mt. Jungbang, built the walls, from where in later periods they fought the foreign invaders.

The walls were constructed forming a square (The word "Jungbang" means square.). The whole length of the walls is 8,900 metres.

There are still many remains of the old walls, on which moss-eaten stones are to be found. Then there are traces of military installations, the seats of the commanding post, in the valleys.

The walls were known particularly during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598), when Hide-

yoshi of Japan attempted to invade Korea. The patriotic people and warriors defeated the Japanese invaders.

"My love left with a long sword in his hand.

Said he, Crush the enemy I will return.

He is coming home.

To meet him I shall hurry.

He is coming triumphant.

I shall go meet him

Strewing his path with peony pedals . . ."

So runs a folk song of this region. The song tells the joy of people in victory over the alien invaders.

Mt. Jungbang is well forested.

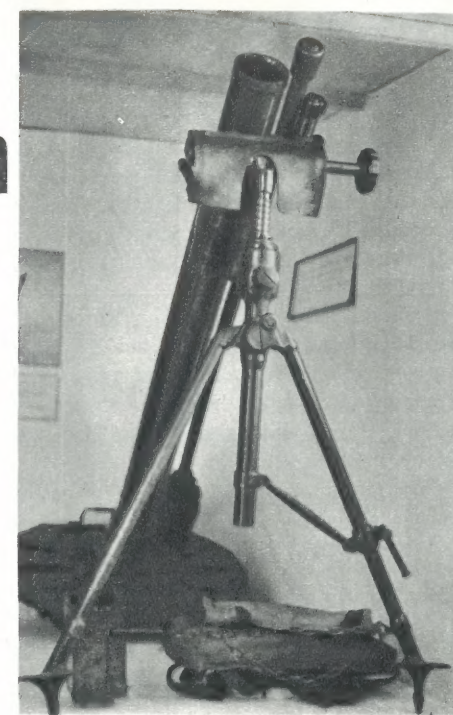
Now the whole mountain provides a recreation ground for the people.

On muggy summer days, one can enjoy the cool breezes in the shade of rich trees listening to the music of birds, then the whole mountain flames in autumn with maples. When spring comes, red azaleas and pink apricots adorn every ridge.

Mt. Jungbang is also known for its many old edifices—Sungboolsa Temple and many others.

The temple was built in 898. In the compound still stand Eungjinjun, Keukrakjun, Chungpoongroo, and Oonhadang Halls. Then there are 5-storied stone pagoda and several stone monuments. From these structures one can have a glimpse of the highly developed architecture of the Koryu period. In this connection the richly decorated Eungjinjun Hall must be mentioned, where the wonderful harmony of colours is most outstanding, a sort of deep green tinged with yellow and scarlet, a characteristic of the building decorations of those days.

"Ro Tai Jin Vengeance Mortar"



Ro Tai Jin's 82-mm. mortar

THIS is an 82-mm. mortar on display at the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation. And the gun has its own story. It was in 1951, the second year of the war that the U.S. imperialists launched in Korea. The front line had been fixed and fierce battles were fought all along the 38th Parallel.

Our defenders on Height 1211, a point of strategic importance, vigorously fought, frustrating the enemy's "summer and autumn offensives." The enemy showered our positions on the ridge every day with more than 30,000 bombs and shells, then the enemy sent one wave of men after another in their attempt to dislodge us from the height. But our men gave them a blood-bath every time. In these severe battles this mortar manned by Ro Tai Jin's squad, played a big role. One day the enemy's two battalions were coming up the hill. His mortar kept spitting fire, soon the ridge was strewn with the enemy dead. Yet the enemy were stubborn. They kept coming. They were over the 80-metre line.

Ro Tai Jin said to himself: "What shall I do? Maybe a hand-to-hand battle? No! We shouldn't do that. The gun will get more enemy."

He held up the "hot" gun almost vertically in his arms and shouted to his men: "Fire!" The gun went off again. Many enemy soldiers fell. But an enemy's bullet landed on his abdomen when the mortar sent out another shell.

His men darted to help him, but he ordered to fire, tightening his hold of the gun. Now the enemy realized they could not break through and started to step back, leaving many dead behind them. Ro Tai Jin closed his eyes on the fleeing foes.

Since then his men had called the gun "Ro Tai Jin vengeance mortar." And the gun had seen many battles and distinguished itself more.

Displaying heroism and unbending spirit our fighters held successfully the height, and the enemy suffered over 15,000 casualties on the height.

From Our Readers

Your articles on Vietnam was instructive, and I learned much about the people of Vietnam who are fighting for the country's liberation against imperialism.

I should like to read on Korea's sports: football, volleyball, basketball as we are fond of sports. And perhaps there could be more articles on friendship between Guinea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The layout is good. Especially coloured pictures are excellent.

Ourouro Abdoulaye

Conakry, Guinea

With interest I read the recent issues of your magazine.

"To Solve the Korean Question," "South Korean Workers Fight On," and "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and NEATO" are very informative.

I have to confess that I have known little about your country. The facts about North Korea's liberation and South Korea's brutal domination by the U.S. are not known by most. Your magazine does lift the curtain of ignorance from many people.

It is our hope that we can read more on the facts of U.S. aggressors in South Korea and on Zimbabwe.

E. J. McKibbin

Auckland, New Zealand

New Books

"THE ERA OF REVOLUTION"

This album shows the mass callisthenic display "The Era of Revolution" performed by over 41,000 pupils and students in Pyongyang city. The seven-scene mass callisthenic display with a prologue and an epilogue projected the glorious path the Korean people have traversed.

This album contains about 100 photos in colours. English, French, Russian, Chinese languages.

64 pages 255 × 185 mm.

Published by: Foreign Languages Publishing House,
Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.

Stamps OF KOREA

"THE KYUNGRAK WORLD"

On June 30, 1966, the Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. issued a set of 8 stamps on "The Kyungrak World." They show some aspects of the Kyungrak system discovered by Professor Kim Bong Han, Doctor of Biology, and his Kyungrak research collective.

Stamp 1, 2 jun, Professor Kim Bong Han, Doctor of Biology.

Stamp 2, 10 jun, a view of the Kyungrak Research Institute.

Stamp 3, 4 jun, superficial Bonghan corpuscle. These corpuscles are distributed in the skin and connected with long Bonghan ducts which carry Bonghan liquor.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, profound Bonghan corpuscle. It is spindle-shaped.

Stamp 5, 5 jun, Bonghan duct. Each Bonghan duct is formed of a bundle of several Bonghan ductules.

Stamp 6, 15 jun, intravascular and extravascular Bonghan ducts. Bonghan ducts are classified into intravascular and extravascular ones.

Stamp 7, 10 jun, Bonghan Sanal. It is globular or elliptical in its shape.

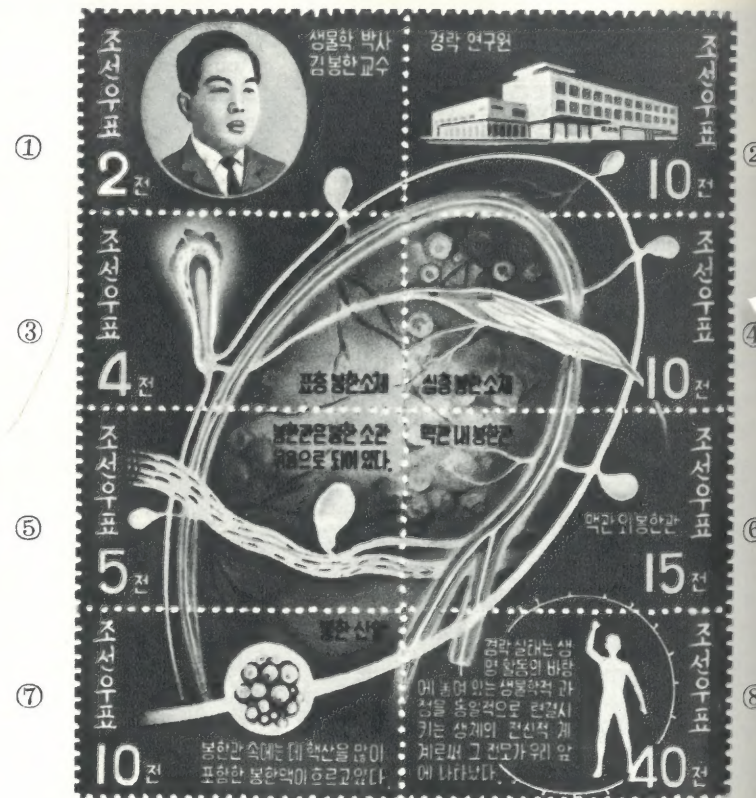
It gradually grows into a cell.

Stamp 8, 40 jun. The Korean writing reads: The substance of Kyungrak in all its aspects has been brought to light as a system covering the whole

body, regulating and co-ordinating the biological processes that lie at the bottom of the vital activity.

All stamps measure 25 × 43 mm.

Multi-coloured. Offset.



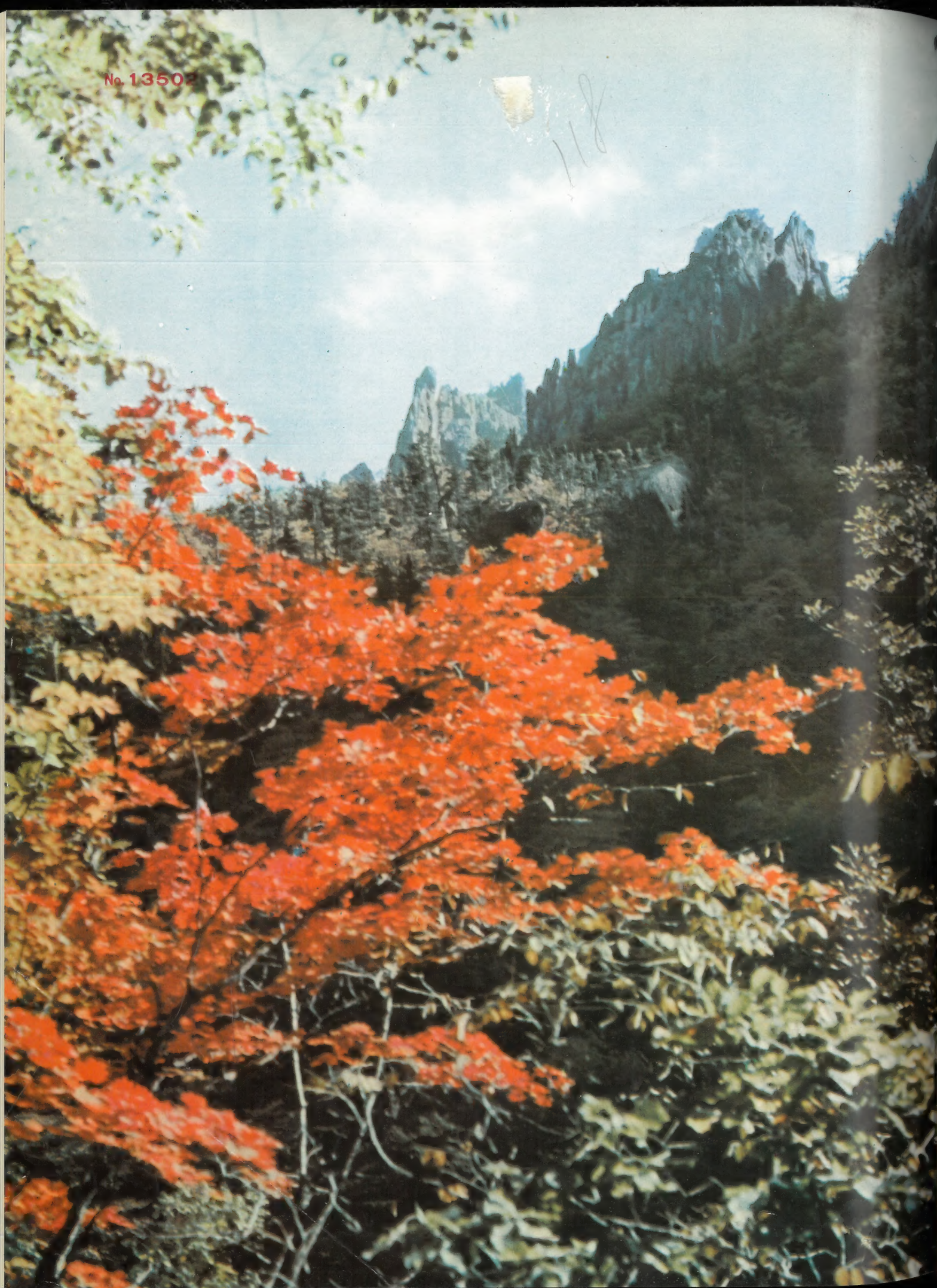
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